DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
is one of the most interesting films ever shown.
DON'T MISS TO SEE IT.
WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

THE SERIAL WONDERFUL
is shown at the
WEST END CINEMA
and is full of common sense Thrills. Do see the Diamond from the Sky.

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

VOL. IV NO. 247 — BOMBAY: MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1916. — ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
→ London calling at Marseilles.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons	From Adeu.	Tons.
24th Oct.	Arabia ...	8000	... ...	...
29th ...	Nellore ...	7000	... ...	...
5th Novr.	... alsette ...	8660	Morea ...	11000
2th ...	... Fashoir ...	8000	... ...	...
9th ...	... Falconte ...	8000	Medina ...	12500
28th ...	... Caledonia ...	8000	... ...	...
3rd Decr.	... Salsette ...	8000	Mongolia ...	16000
10th ...	... Khyber ...	9000	... ...	...
17th ...	... Salsett a ...	8000	Malwa ...	11000
24th ...	... Nug ya ...	7000	... ...	...
31st ...	... Salsette ...	9000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
21st Oct	Malta ...	7000	Malwa *	11000
27th Nov	Novara ...	7000	Mooltan ...	10000

The steamer marked * is a through sailing from London to Australia and will be diverted via Bombay, leaving this port about the 23rd October.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
16th Oct.	Berbera	Middlesboro via Suez Portsaid and Genoa
*19th Oct.	Linga	Karachi direct.
25th Oct.	Palamcotta	P. Gulf Extra.
25th Oct.	Dunera	E. and S. Africa via Porebunder.
27th Oct.	Lhasa	Karachi coasting.

*Or later on arrival of the English Mail steamer.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents P. & O. and B. I. S. N. Coys.
Nicol Road, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departur
Yetorofu Maru	S. Hirata	4186	9th Oct.	19th Oct.
Tenshin Maru	S. Ozaki	4173	15th Oct.	23rd Oct.
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	19th Oct	29th Oct
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	13th Oct.	30th Oct.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	25th Oct.	5th Nov.
YamagataMaru	K. Kudo	3791	28th Oct.	9th Nov.
Moyori Maru..	M. Taniguchi	3773	1st Nov	92nd Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI.
Manager.
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 319,057.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru ...	4515	M. Nemoto	19th Oct.	20th Oct.
Saigon Maru..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	23rd Oct.	2nd Nov.
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe.	3rd Nov.	14th Nov.
Kasato Maru..	6209	... ...	5th Nov.	16th Nov.

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD
FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about
City of Paris	A & C	9239		16thNov.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Birmingham	A&C	7486	10th Nov.

Fares.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
Marseilles ...	Rs. 555	Rs 899	Rs 426	Rs. 680
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	486	799
Liverpool... ...	600	99	85	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	965	...	715

Special rates by B. Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families. Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—
KILLICK NIXON & CO.
Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bates & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Cambell and Co., Ltd.

ABAD & TANKAHKEE LINES.
REGULARLY TO PERSIAN GULF.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
S.S. Anyo Maru	2169	20th Oct.	1st Nov.
S.S. Mogami Maru	2036	26th Oct.	8th Nov.

For further particulars apply to:—
MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.
Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports via Karachi.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation, Deck passengers also carried.
Present sailings are as follows:—
FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
S. S. ZAYANI, 3,504 tons, on or about 30th October.
S. S. SHUSHTAR, 2,664 tons on or about 25th October.
FOR JEDDAH VIA ADEN.
S. S. SARDAR, 1,992 tons, on or about 18th October.
For further particulars apply to
HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & CO.,
Agents,
121, Esplanade Road.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,600,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittences may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising, Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore.	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,656
HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
Bankers to the Government in Busrah.
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders... £ 562,500
Reserve Fund ..... £ 550,000
HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor.
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CREIGHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road Bombay

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
Capital £1,200,00
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE: 32, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON.	STRAITS & MALAY STATES	CHINA & JAPAN
Bombay.	Singapore.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Penang.	Shanghai.
Madras.	Malacca.	Canton.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Foochow.
Delhi.	Ipoh.	Hankow.
Amritsar.	Klang.	Peking.
Rangoon	Seremban.	Tientsin.
Tavoy.	Taiping.	Yokohama.
Colombo.		Kobe.

JAVA & SUMATRA.	INDO-CHINA.	PHILIPPINES	SIAM.
Batavia.	Saigon.	Manila.	Bangkok.
Sourabaya.	Haiphong.	Cebu.	Puket.
Medan.		Hoilo.	

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS.—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.
The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Agent.
Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturday, 10-30 a.m. to 2 p.m

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)
Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama.
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
J. D. SMART,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street,

INSURANCE

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY,
LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1731.
FIRE, MARINE & ACCIDENT.
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE Co., Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND
ESTABLISHED 1789.
FIRE & MARINE.
BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
WESTERN (MARINE) ASSURANCE COMPANY
INCORPORATED IN CANADA.
WORLD MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
As General Agents for the abov First Class English Offices we ar accepting.
Fire, Marine and Accident business.
Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents.
GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.
Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.
Security unquestioned.
Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.
For prospectus, etc., please apply to
B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
781

WHOLESALE INDIGO DEALERS AND SUPPLIERS TO MILLS.
MESSRS. GIRDHARIDAS RADHAKISHENDAS.
Head Office: Barbhai Mohalla, Post No. 3.
BOMBAY.
Telegraphs: "GOODWILL" Telephone No. 2709.
BANKERS, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS AND EXPORTERS OF SEEDS, GROCERY, COTTON YARN, ETC., TO EGYPT, CYPRUS, ETC.
Branches: Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Shikarpur (Sind), Chaman (Baluchistan).
AGENCIES ALL OVER INDIA.

HOTELS

ADMIRABLE SITUATION AT NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
ENGLISH CLIMATE
ACCOMODATION CAN BE HAD AT
EMPRESS HOTEL.
FOR EUROPEAN FAMILIES
GYMKHANA. CHARGES MODERATE.

NEW YEAR PRESENTATION ARTICLES
SUCH AS
Calendars, Blotting Pads, Books, Diaries etc., ...
are being manufactured by the well-known CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS. Please see the samples and BOOK your orders soon.
CROWN ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
(Near Kemp & Co, First Floor,)
Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 2730

THE TEXAS COMPANY
Incorporated in Texas (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
The following high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS		RATE.
Southern Star	150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn	125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.
For further particulars apply to
MR. ALLIMAHOMED FAZULBHOY.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMB

SINCE my business is ADVERTISING, I am taking my own medicine by advertising myself.
I do not intend to boast about myself, but I do want to tell you what I think I can do.
There are many clever men in the field. I know I have the keenest competition to meet but that will not prevent me from getting my share of the business.
I feel so sure of being able to help some business men to do a greater business by adopting the style of advertising I believe in, that I will be willing to take a modest fee, as I am certain you would not like, in fairness to me, that I should render this service absolutely free of charge.
R. V. KAIKINI.
3, Medows, Street, Bombay.

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,

"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

A CURE for Leucoderma and patches of all descriptions and of any duration. Spots removed radically and permanently within two weeks on applying an external application of remedy with the help of rays concentration instrument. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. No harm, no pain. Two week's medicine and an instrument for Rs. 12 only. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. 5520.

ASTROLOGY—Professor Xenobin, the well-known astrologer of 8, Chowringhee Corner, Calcutta, is there on a short visit. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to consult, please call or write to the ORIENT HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Room No. 8, Bombay. 5566

WANTED

WANTED—Immediately experienced SHORTHAND TYPIST, pay Rs. 45—60, see CLUBWALLA, 50, Church Gate Street. 5602

WANTED—Five to six ton MOTOR TRUCKS and STEAM WAGONS, second-hand or new. Apply with full particulars and prices to Box No. 254, Advt Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5535

WANTED for Bhavnagar ports a PORT OFFICER salary Rs. 175 p.m. Apply to HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAHEB of BHAVNAGAR, stating age, qualifications and terms and enclosing copies of testimonials before 31st October, 1916. 5600

WANTED—Smart, sound, reliable CLERK for Cotton Firm with thorough knowledge of margin futures accounts to take full charge of department. None but fully experienced cotton clerks need apply. Good salary to a competent man. Write to Box No. 264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5587

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, DIRECTORS CHARGEMEN and FITTERS CAPABLE of taking charge as Chargemen (all Goans). Three years agreement and free quarters and passage. Apply stating nationality, and salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 5593

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EXAMINERS (all Indians). Three years agreement. Free passage and quarters. Apply stating nationality, and salary expected and enclosing copies of testimonials to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 5592

WANTED—For service on the Uganda Railway, British East Africa, CARRIAGE BUILDERS, CARRIAGE EXAMINERS, ASSISTANT CARRIAGE EAMINERS, ERECTORS CHARGEMEN, and CHARGEMEN FITTERS (all Europeans). Three years agreement and free passage and quarters. Apply, stating Nationality and Salary expected, and enclosing copies of testimonials to the AGENTS in India, Uganda Railway, Karachi. 5591

WANTED—Immediately a CASHIER on Rs. 70 p.m. with the security of Rs. 5,000 only in cash.

Wanted a MANAGER for Bombay office, who must have thorough experience in banking, exchange, and clearing and forwarding business with the knowledge of correspondence and recordkeeping.

Wanted a BANKING INSPECTOR to inspect the branches. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 215, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5123

REQUIRED at once for 7th Labour Corps for work in Basra, the following staff:—

10 OVERSEERS on Rs. 80 each consolidated.

1 STORES CLERK on Rs. 50 consolidated.

4 PAY CLERKS on Rs. 60 each consolidated.

1 ASSISTANT HEAD CLERK on Rs. 80 consolidated.

Free rations will be allowed.

Apply personally with testimonials to the DEPUTY CHIEF ENGINEER, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. 5553

WANTED

WANTED—CASHIERS and CLERKS. Only experienced hands well versed in English need apply personally with testimonials to the MANAGER TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, between 10 and 12 a.m.

WANTED.—One Second-hand STEAM ENGINE of about 50 to 60 Indicating Horse Power. Please state type and full particulars with lowest price to MADHOWLAL RUNCHORELAL & CO., Ahmedabad.

14th October, 1916.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One CANOE-SHAPED VICTORIA and ARAB HORSE 14-3 sound free from marks complete with harness, the property of the late Mr. Clegg. Apply STOREKEEPER, Wallace Flour Mills, Chikalwady. 5606

CLEARANCE SALE of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Toilet Soaps, Wines and Provisions, at TREACHER and Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation.) British Hotel Lane, Apollo Street. 5601

TO BE LET

TO LET—Deolali "Camp View" from end of October.—Apply Mr. CAMA. c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET—"LA BONITA" on Warden Road, opposite the battery from November next. Apply to Mr. KESHAVJI RAMJI Luchmidas Mulji Jetha Market, Chowk, Bombay. 5370.

TO LET—One airy and comfortable BUNGALOW with out-house and stable at Bellasis Road, Byculla. Apply to the MANAGER, RAJA BAHADUR MOTILAL PITTY MILLS, Tardeo. 5549

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BOMBAY COTTON MERCHANT AND MUCCADUM'S ASSOCIATION, LTD.

NOTICE FOR AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Association will be held on TUESDAY, 24th October, 1916, at 4 p.m., (S.T.), in the Rooms of the Association at Colaba to transact the following business:—

To elect a President, a vice-President and an Honorary Secretary who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election for the Savant Year 1973.

To elect the Managing Committee for Savant Year 1973, all the members are eligible for re-election.

To transact any other work that may be brought before the meeting by the Honorary Secretary.

I. I. MASRUVALA,
Honorary Secretary.

16, Grant's Building.
Colaba Cotton Green, Bombay. 5604

S. S. "CITY OF LINCOLN"

ARRIVED ON THE 14th INST.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street Bombay.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 40 per Whole Share and Rs. 10 per Quarter Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, is hereby declared and will be payable, at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1916, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 4th October, 1916, on production of Share Certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th October, to 14th October 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MOOLJI JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1916.

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE of old brass and iron and various other articles will be held by the undersigned at the Salt Department Godown, Sewree, at 12 noon on MONDAY, the 30th October, 1916.

Intending bidders can see the articles on personal application to the Storekeeper, Sewree.

Half the amount of the bids will require to be deposited on the day of the auction and the other half before removal of the articles.

The articles will have to be removed from the Dockyard premises within 3 days from the date of auction.

(Sd.) J. P. D'ARCY,
Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue
In charge Coast Guard Service.
Sewree, 11th October, 1916. 5575

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE AKBAR MANUFACTURING AND PRESS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the Twenty-fourth day of October, 1916, at 4 p.m., (Standard Time), when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed:—

RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the provisions of the Memorandum of Association of the Company be altered by inserting in Clause III thereof after the paragraph of which that Clause now consists the following Clauses, marking the paragraph of the said Clause (a,

(b) To carry on the business of a waterworks company in all its branches, and to sink wells and shafts, and to make, build and construct, lay down and maintain reservoirs, water-works, irrigation works, cisterns, culverts, filter-beds, mains and other pipes and appliances, and to execute and do all other acts and things necessary or convenient for obtaining, storing, selling, delivering, measuring, distributing and dealing in water.

(c) To carry on business as manufacturers and dealers in chemicals and manures, dye-makers, planters, farmers, and cultivators, timber growers and timber merchants, and to buy sell, grow, prepare for the market, manipulate and deal in produce, timber and wood of all kinds.

(d) To purchase or otherwise acquire from any Government, State or authority, any concessions, grants, rights, powers and privileges which may seem to the Company capable of being turned to account in connection with its objects, and in particular, any water rights or similar concessions, and to work, develop, carry out, exercise and turn to account the same.

(e) To purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake the whole or any part of the business, property, rights and liabilities of any person, firm or Company, carrying on any business which this Company is authorised to carry on or possessed of property or rights suitable for any of the purposes of the Company.

(f) To enter into partnership or into any arrangement for sharing profits amalgamation, union of interests, co-operation, joint adventure, reciprocal concession or otherwise with any person, firm or company carrying on or engaged in, or about to carry on or engage in, any business or transaction which this Company is authorised to carry on or engage in.

(g) To amalgamate with any company or companies having object altogether or in part similar to those of this Company.

(h) To provide for the welfare of employees or ex-employees of the Company and the wives, widows and families or the dependents or connections of such persons by building or contributing to the building of houses, dwellings or chawls, or by grants of money, pensions, allowances, bonus or other payments; or by creating and from time to time subscribing or contributing to Provident and other associations, institutions, funds or trusts, and by providing or subscribing or contributing towards places of instruction and recreation, hospitals and dispensaries, medical and other attendance and other assistance as the Company shall think fit; and to subscribe or contribute or otherwise to assist or to guarantee money to charitable, benevolent, religious, scientific patriotic, national or other institutions or objects, which shall have any moral or other claims support or otherwise the Company, either by reason of locality of operation or of public and general utility or otherwise.

II. That the Articles of Association of the Company be altered in manner following:—

A. The following Articles shall be inserted after Article 7 namely:—

7 a The Company may by special resolution subdivide or by ordinary resolution consolidate its shares or any of them.

7 b The special resolution whereby any share is subdivided may determine that, as between the holders of the shares resulting from such subdivision, one or more of such shares shall have some preference or special advantage as regards dividends, capital, voting or otherwise over or as compared with the others or other.

B. The word and figure "annas 4" shall be substituted for the word and figure "Rupee 1," where that word and figure appear in Article 28.

III. The firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Company and the person or persons for the time being constituting the said firm, notwithstanding any change in the name or style or in the constitution of the said firm, and their successors in business and assigns, be and they are hereby reappointed Secretaries and Treasurers of the Company for the period of thirty years from the fifteenth day of September 1916, the date of the expiration of the present Agreement between the Company and the said firm, upon the same terms as to remuneration as are contained in the last mentioned Agreement and upon and subject to the conditions and with the powers and authorities contained in the Articles of Association of the Company and in the said last mentioned Agreement. And the Directors are hereby authorised to enter into an Agreement with the said firm upon the terms hereinbefore mentioned, but with power to the Directors to agree to any variation or modification of the said terms or to any alteration of the said Agreement either before or after the execution thereof.

Should the Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

Dated this 4th day of October, 1916.

By order of the Board,
HAJEEBHOY LALLJEE & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
The Akbar Manufacturing and Press Company, Limited.
Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 5605

THE MADRAS UNITED SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Board's Meeting held to-day a Dividend, for the half year ended 30th June, 1916, at Rs. 50 per each Whole Share and Rs. 12-8 per each Quarter Share free of Income-Tax, was declared and will be paid from and after MONDAY, the 16th October, 1916, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 77, Esplanade Road, Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, between the hours of 12 and 3 p.m. (B.T.), on production of Share Certificates. The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 7th, to WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KARSANDAS MOOLJEE JAITHA,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1916. 5583

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAINARAYEN HINDUMAL DANI, of Bombay, Marwari Hindu inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client, the property herein described. All persons having any claim or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or land known as 2A, Sandhurst Road Estate West, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon situate on the South side of the Sandhurst Road, in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the North by Sandhurst Road aforesaid, on the East by property belonging formerly to Cursondas Jivraj and now belonging to Kalumal Shorimal, on the South and South-East by property belonging to Runchorddas Bhawan and on the South-West by Girgaum Road, which said piece of land forms part of the land known as Plot No. 2 on the Sandhurst Road West Estate of the Board and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 7932, 7933 and are assessed by the Municipality under Ward D. No. 432, Street No. 1, Girgaum Road, and are now in the occupation of the said Jainarayen Hindumal Dani and his tenants.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1916.

SHROFF, DINSHAW & DHARAMSI,
5585 Purchaser's Attorneys.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT, G. I. P. RY., ETC.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Telephone No. 696.

BONA-FIDE-SALE.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BRAND NEW SAFES.

AUCTION SALE OF REALLY HIGH CLASS FIRE & BURGLAR RESISTING BENT IRON "TOSH" SAFES FITTED WITH "TOSH" SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS" AND SECRET DRAWERS.

SIZES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS.

On THURSDAY the 19th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction WITHOUT RESERVE and to the HIGHEST BIDDER at their Rooms at Medows Street, Fort, a regular set of Brand New Safes JUST RECEIVED from the Well-known Safe Manufacturers Messrs. Tosh and Co., consisting of the following Very High Class Fire and Burglar Resisting BENT IRON "TOSH" Safes fitted with "TOSH SPECIAL 8 LEVER LOCKS" and Secret Contrivanced SOVEREIGN BOX.

1 Iron Safe 38 by 24 by 24.
1 Iron Safe 28 by 22 by 22.
1 Iron Safe 24 by 20 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 22 by 18 by 18.
1 Iron Safe 20 by 16 by 15.
1 Iron Safe 18 by 15 by 15.
1 Iron Safe 15 by 12 by 12.

The above Safes are on view.

Note: "TOSH" is the only "Make" to meet every ingredient of the requirements of an ANXIOUS DEPOSITOR. "TOSH" is the Safe only for Rich Gentry.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE UNCLAIMED GOODS AND GRAIN SWEEPINGS ETC., AT THE WADI BUNDER, GOODS DEPOT OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

On TUESDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Coy., Auctioneers will under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co., and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, sell by public auction at the Railway Companys Goods Depot at Wadi Bunder the following consisting of a quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings such as bags of cotton seed, bags of jawari, bags of wheat, bags of linseed, bags of bajree, bags of rice, bags of groundnut seed, bags of rape seeds, bags of gram, bags of till seed bags of castor seed, bags of salt, bags of turmeric, bags of toor dall, bags of hirda, bundles of bidee leaves, bundles of empty baggings, bundles of cotton, bundles of jagree, bundles of coir rope, bundles of zinc bucket, bundles of bedding, bundles of hemp box of ring waste, baskets of glass bangles, baskets of tamarind, empty wooden casks, list of empty bamoo baskets, bales of full pressed cotton, bundle of iron sheets, boxes of bar soaps, wooden cart wheel, bundle of charpai, tins of oil, bags of wheat bran, bags of sweeping gram etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Intesate Properties.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 21st October 1916, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), sharp, sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunition, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 16th October, 1916.

SALE BY AUCTION

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs Department.

In accordance with Section 88 of the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878, under instructions from the Collector of Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House on TUESDAY, 17th October, 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), the following goods:—

Glassware, stationary, rubber goods (cycle tubes), umbrella fittings, bleaching powder, tooth-brushes, lanterns, dry colour, cotton piece-goods, matches, printed matter, hardware, coir, iron-ware, wet dates, empty gas cylinders, paint, deck chairs and other various articles.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 400 BALES OF COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. (S.T.), at Messrs. Breul and Co.'s godown at Colaba the following goods:—

204 F. P. Bales Cotton (Elichpur Chandur, Pulgum Khangam, slightly damaged by rain water.

200 F. P. Bales Cotton consisting of oddments of different descriptions.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 678 BALES WET DATES & MATS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER ex S.S. "SABARMATI."

Under instructions from Messrs. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 18th October 1916, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at Gunpowder Bunder near Hai Wharf Mazagaon on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods damaged by Sea water ex S.S. "Sabarmati."

About 655 bundles wet dates.
About 23 bundles mats.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52. Medows Street.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY THE 18TH OCTOBER, 1916. AT 2-30 P.M., (S. T.).

SPECIAL SALE FOR DEVALI HOLIDAYS.

Auction sale of household things including Galichas, Boots, Shoes, one lot of Hosiery Albums, etc., etc.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, 1916 at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street by order of well-known merchants who close their partnership business.

One lot pieces of Galichas of 1¼ yds. each. Boots and shoes of well-known makers, one lot hosiery including English silken as well as cotton socks, ladies' and gents' handkerchieves of different sizes, Itonia as well as white handkerchieves, khaki handkerchieves, undershirts, woolen sweaters, towels, braces, shirts of different sizes and designs, soft and stiff collars, Lady's and Gent's kimona, neckties, pithe, felt and hocks hats. Chinese albums for pictures and cards is etc., etc.

The above in on view and will be sold in convenient lots.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th October, 1916.

WEBSTER'S REVISED UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY

of the English Language
Together with a Department of New Words
MANY VALUABLE SPECIAL FEATURES.
Price Rs. 15-12.
One Volume. Strongly Bound in Cloth Marbled Edges Thumb Index.
More than 2,000 pages.
1914.

	Rs.	a.
Laughlin: Principles of Money	12	0
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Jane: The British Battle Fleet	7	8
Marshall: Our Island Story	5	10
Elizabeth O'Neill: The World's Story	5	10
Charles Tower: Changing Germany	5	10
Dawson: Evolution of Modern Germany	3	12
Exner: Japan as I saw It	5	10
Walter Wood: The Battleship	9	6
Who's Who 1915	11	4
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Festting: Strangers within the Gates, The Struggle for Supremacy in India after the Break up of the Mughal Empire	5	10
Fisher: Pan-Germanism	0	12
Urobenius: German Empire's Hour of Destiny	1	8
Pemberton: Shakespeare and Sir Walter Raleigh	4	8
Slater: Making of Modern England net	7	8
Tower: Essays, Political and Historical	4	8
Nevinson: Essays on Rebellion	4	8
Collier: Germany and the Germans	5	10
Collier: England and the English	5	10
Walpole: Essays, Political and Biographical	7	14
Dimnet: France Herself Again	12	0
Duncan-Johnston: With the British Red Cross in Turkey	3	12
Guerber: Myths of Norsemen	5	10
Davis: Myths and Legends of Japan	5	10
Ebbutt: Hero Myths and Legends of British Race	5	10
Nivedita and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy: Myths of the Hindus and Buddhists	11	4
Lang: Poetry of Empire, Nineteen Centuries of British History	2	10
Prince von Buelow: Imperial Germany	1	8

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON
BOOKSELLERS & PUBLISHERS,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14th.

Rounton Grange	Lawson	Suez, Oct. 1
Cilurnum	Thomas	Salonica, Sept. 20
Clan Leslie	Henderson	Tuticorin, Sept. 30

Oct. 14th.

City of Lincoln		Liverpool
Dunera	Fysh	Aden, Oct. 8

Oct. 15th.

Linga	Cuthbush	Karachi, Oct. 13

DEPARTURES.

Oct 14th.

City of Calcutta	Rigby	Calcutta, etc.
Clan Fraser	Mason	Calicut, etc.
Aviemoor	Williams	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Taisho Maru	for	Kobe, etc
" Cilurnum	for	Liverpool, etc.
" Gracchus	for	Calcutta

S. S. City of Lincoln:—The City Line steamer City of Lincoln, 3,803 tons, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dunera:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Dunera, 3,403 tons, Captain R. P. Fysh, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Aden, which port she had left on the 8th instant, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Linga, 959 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, which port she had left on the 13th instant, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Rounton Grange:—The steamer Rounton Grange, 2,853 tons, Captain B. Lawson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, which port she had left on the 1st instant with ballast.

S.S. Cilurnum:—The steamer Cilurnum, 1,994 tons, Captain J. Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday from Salonika, which port she had left on the 20th ultimo, with ballast.

S. S. Clan Leslie:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Leslie, 2,494 tons, Captain C. W. Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Tuticorin, which port she had left on the 30th ultimo with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Calcutta:—The steamer City of Calcutta, 4,891 tons, Captain H. Rigby, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon via Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo and one passenger.

S.S. Clan Fraser:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 2,284 tons, Captain W. J. Mason, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Calicut, Cochin and Tuticorin, with same bottom cargo.

S.S. Aviemoor:—The B. I. S. N. Coy's steamer Aviemoor, 2,382 tons, Captain C. F. Williams, sailed on Saturday from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Lines steamer City of Paris, outward bound left Marseilles on the 12th instant.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line's steamer City of Lahore, outward bound passed the Canal on the 11th instant and is expected to arrive at Bombay at noon on the 21st instant.

Saturday, 14th October, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Yetorofu Maru		Y. K. Kaisha
H. Singaporean	Saunderson	M. M. Shirazi
K.	Jebsen	
M. Salette	Armitage	P. & O. S. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Porto de Adalia	Alberto	Rubattino Line.
4 Zavance	Ookerell	H. S. Shustrov
5 Bandai Maru		M. M. Shirazi
8 Behrein	Bonnet	T. M. & Co
12 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
15 Sardar		H. S. Shustary

H. D. D.

The Harold		H. J. Dixon & Co
H. M. S. Vengeance		Director R. I. M.

M. W. D. D.

Dara	Loftus	J. F. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

5 Malta		P. & O.
8 Khiva	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co
15 Taisho Maru	Yamata	

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Peme	Youmeer	S. W. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	W. & A. G. & Co
Cilurnum	Thomas	W. & A. G. & Co
Clan Leslie	Henderson	J. F. & Co
Dilu	Pallett	W. & A. G. & Co
Flor-de-Diu	Aboo	Bhimji
Itola	Babb	M. M. & Co
Montebello	Andrew	J. F. & Co
Nurani	Thomson	B. & P. S. N. Co
Padma	Andresson	M. M. & Co
Rooke	Sura	W. & A. G. & Co
Rounton Grange	Lawson	J. M. & Co
Sardar	Bruce	T. M. & Co
Soya Maru	Palata	W. & A. G. & Co
Tenshin Maru	Ozaki	N. Y. K.
Uzuwa	Banburn	M. M. & Co
Vetor of Maru	Hirata	N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 10 bales calf skins and cow hides M. J. Jooma; 2 bales calf skins H. N. H. Gisa; 88 bales cow hides H. N. H. Gisa; 8 bales cow hides Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 1 bale calf skins Abba and E. H. Mahomed; 11 bales cow hides H. M. Hoosman; 21 bales cow hides M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 4 bales calf skins M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 3 bales calf skins and cow hides A. Kassam.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rounton Grange (s) 11,853 cwts. lentils John Fachiri; 2,993 cwt groundnuts John Fachiri; 2,001 cwt. groundnuts M. B. Kaisha; 1,001 rapeseed M. B. Kaisha; 2,001 cwt. linseed M. B. Kaisha.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto di Adalia (s) 50 bales cotton H. M. National Financing and Commission Corporation.

FOR GENOA.

Portodi Adalia (s) 50 bales cotton H. M. Mehta and Co.

Dara (s) 5,003 cwt. castorseed M. B. Kaisha; 1,001 cwt. groundnuts M. B. Kaisha; 5,946 cwt. lintels, John Fachiri.

FOR HULL.

Cilurnum (s) 1,000 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 100 cwt. gum olibanum N. Mooljee and Co.; 39 drums paint Wilkinson Heywood and Clark; 100 bales cotton yarn Greaves Cotton and Co.; 10 cases butter Imperial Dairy Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 145 cwt. gum olibanum S. K. Saraya and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Yetorofu Maru (s) 26 cwt. buffalo horns C. M. Bhesanea and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Porto di Adalia from Genoa, Agents, Maritima Italiana:—774 cases cotton goods, 1 case watches, 2 casks and 1 case lamps, 27 cases talking machine, 100 casks carbonate, 410 cases milk, 433 bales cotton yarn, 14 cases confectionery, 4 cases olive, 650 cases vermouth, 5 cases essential oil, 9 cases and 17 crates marble works, 17 cases preserves, 686 packages alkali, 3,440 pieces and 2 blocks marble, 1 case cotton and silk goods, 25 cases gold stone, 16 cases conserve, 1 case silk goods, 123 cases beads, 686 packages alkali, 29 cases velvet, 3 lots asphalte, 1,952 bags almonds, 53 cases art silk goods, 100 packages colour and paints, 31 cases grenadines, 10 cases pharmatical, 8,692 pieces marble tile products, 1 box sterline, 6 cases cigarettes, 58 cases and 16 bales woolen goods, 1 bundle mats, 298 cases and 50 bundles wine, 3 cases mantles, 108 cases and 2 casks liquor, 8 cases chocolate, 13 cases tiles, 20 cases silk worm eggs, 70 cases mixed piece-goods, 10 cases string, 24 cases silk waste yarn, 53 cases cochineale, 4 cases gum mastic, 3 cases 60 bags and 80 bundles dry roots, 23 cases copper foils, 5 packages blankets, 5 cases manna, 7 bundles cowhides, 12 bales and 5 bundles skins, 1 case old brass, 1 case old copper, 2 bags gum course, 1 case neckla shells, 20 packages baitran, 2 cases motor, 29 packages olibanum, 2 bags dragons bloods, 9 bags gum myrh, 190 cases, 2 jottas and 69 bags gum arabic, 565,700 gallons kerosine oil, 750 casks and 500 drums lubricating oil, 50 casks mineral grease, 60 cases empty tins.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Mahomedan: 25th of Jelhaz, 1334.
Hindu: 5th of Aswin Vad, 1972.
Parsi: 6th of Ardibost, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 33m.; Sunset: 6h. 15m.
Phase of the Moon: Last Quarter, 19th Oct.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Meeting of the Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Mails for Laurlenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra steamer Umhlpti, via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 18.

Standing Committee Meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Opera Company's play "To-night's the Night," 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: H. M. Government War films "Britain Prepared" at 6 and 9-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10-30 p.m.

America-India Cinema, Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0 and 10-15 to 11-45.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10 p.m.

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding.

Oct. 14.

Orderly N.C. Officers for the week ending 21st October 1916:—

Sergeant C. H. Hewlett and L/Corpl. F.C. Spencer.

Riding School. Riding School daily except Thursday for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts 7-15 a.m.

Signalling Class.—Helograph instruction under Major H. J. Wallis (I.A.) on the following days of the ensuing week:—

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Rendezvous Rajibai Tower 7-15 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Thursday morning next, the 19th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Rifles, swords and Bandoliers.

Route March.—The Squadron will parade on Saturday October 21st and will march to Santa Cruz.

Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 3-20 p.m. Train leaves Church Gate 3-55 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, khaki shirts, Regimental saddles no arms.

Issue of Arms.—Members are requested to draw their arms from Headquarters any day between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Embarkation:—Tuesday October 17th 7 a.m. Jetty and Alexandra Dock.

"A and "C" Troops to furnish 1 Sergt. and 12 men.

"B" and "D" Troops to furnish 1 sergt. and 12 men.

(Sd.) F. C. Annesley 2nd Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

Oct. 14.

No. 330 DUTIES.—

Duties for the week commencing Monday 16th instant:—

Orderly Officers for the ensuing week Lieut. W. N. Cartland.

Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Coy. Sergt. A. S. White.

Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Coy. Sergt. V. Y. Smith.

Orderly Sergt. E. E. Coy. Sergt. G. Barnes.

No. 331 PARADES.—

Monday 7 a.m. 15 pr. Gun Drill at Headquarters.

Tuesday 6-15 p.m. Signallers. Instructions in Dummy Key at Headquarters.

Wednesday 7 a.m. D.R.F. Specialists and Class at Mahaluxmi fort under Sergt. W. N. Stubbs.

Thursday 7 a.m. 15 pr. Gun Drill at Headquarters.

Friday 7 a.m. Signalling Class at Church Gate Station.

No 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Battery Drill on Wednesday at 6 p.m.

No 1 Section on Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

No. 2 Section on Saturdays at 8 a.m.

(Sd.) P. H. Retallack, Capt.
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery

NOTICES.

A General Meeting of the Corps will be held at Headquarters on Thursday 19th instant at 6-45 p.m.

There will be a shoot at Ghat Kopar on Sunday the 22nd inst. at 7-30 a.m. Ranges will be notified later.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Oct. 16.

365. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "E" Company during week ending 21st instant. Next for Duty "D" Coy.

366. Company Field Training:—

Detail.—Sunday October 22nd, "H" Company.

Detail.—Sunday October 29th, "A" "B" "E" Coys.

Companies will parade at Bori Bunder Station at 6 a.m. on the above dates, and will returns to Bombay before 5 p.m. Harvesack Coys.

rations and waterbottles to be carried. Dress.—At option of Officers Commanding Coys.

367. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—

October 10th to 20th, "C" Company.
October 21st to 24th "J" Company.
October 25th Machine Gunners.

368.—Miniature Range.—From October 1st the Miniature Range is allotted in accordance with sechedule of training issued to Officers Commanding Coys.

369. Signalling.—Signalling Class will parade at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

370. Parades.—"A" Coy. Parade on Tuesday 17th instant at 6-15 p.m. Alexandra Dock. Mufti.

"B" Coy.—Coy. parade on Tuesday 17th instant at 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

Miniature Range 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday 18th.—Machine Gun Class 7 a.m. at Head-Quarters.

Friday 20th, Coy. Parade 7 a.m. at Head Quarters.

"C" Coy.—Recruits, Monday and Friday at Head-Quarters 6-15 p.m.

Coy. parades, Tuesday and Thursday at Head-Quarters 6-15 p.m. Drill Order.

"D" Coy.—Parade at Telegraph Quarters at 7 a.m., on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 6-15 p.m. until further orders.

"E" (Cyclist) Coy.—Parade at Head-Quarters on Tuesday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Motor Cyclist Section parade at Head-Quarters on Wednesday at 7 a.m.

"F" Coy.—The Coy. will parade every Monday and Thursday at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress.—Drill Order with helmets.

"G" Coy.—Coy. parades on Tuesday 17th and Thursday 19th instant at 7-15 a.m. at the Gymkhana. Dress.—Drill Order, no tunics.

Recruits will attend the above parades.

Machine Gun Section.—The Machine Gun Section will parade at Head-Quarters at 7-15 a.m. on Friday 20th instant.

"J" Coy.—Coy. Parades of all Sections at the Volunteer Club as follows:—Tuesday 17th instant at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order (Kilts) side arms and canes. Pencils and notebooks must be brought.

No. 1 and 2 Sections will attend Section Parades at Head-Quarters as follows:—

Thursday morning the 19th instant at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Drill Order (Shorts). Rifles to be brought.

No. 3 Section will attend Section Parades at Head-Quarters as follows Thursday evening the 19th instant at 6-30 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order (Shorts). Rifles not required.

Recruits Drills.—All tacse who have joined the Coy. since 1st April 1916 are requested to parade as follows:—Tuesday 17th instant at 7-15 a.m. at Volunteer Club. Friday 20th instant 7-15 a.m. at Head-Quarters. Dress.—Optional.

371. Transfers.—The following transfers will take effect from this date:—

No. 7970 L/Cpl. L. Segre, from "B" Coy. to the Reserve.

No. 8046 Vol. J. A. Grant, from "G" Coy. to the Reserve.

No. 8734 Cyc. D. R. Giles, from "E" (Cyclist) Coy. to Active Service Coy.

372. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted as follows:—

No. 9039 Motor Cyc. F. Kidson, and No. 9040 Motor Cyc. W. A. Strevens to Motor Cyclist Section.

No. 9041 Cyc. R. H. Fido, to "E" (Cyclist) Coy.

No. 9042 Vol. W. N Gibbs, to "D" Coy.

(Sd.) H. L. McNEILL, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Oct. 16.

365. Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 21st October 1916:—

At Headquarters—

"B" Company, Wednesday at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.

Recruits, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 5-30 p.m.

At Satara—

Machine Gun parade, Tuesday and Saturday at 5 p.m.

966. Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. daily except Thursdays and Sundays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.

The Camp of Exercise will commence on 13th January 1917, and all members of the Corps are expected to complete their Annual course of musketry for the current season before that date.

967. Miniature Range.—Monday 16th Oct.—Miniature Rifle Club at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Wednesday 18th Oct. Voluntary practice for all N. C. O.'s and volunteers who have not completed their annual course of musketry for the current season at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m.

968. Command.—Lieut. W. H. Murray will take over command of "E" Company during the absence of Captain Cree Brown on leave.

969. Extract.—The following extract from the Bombay Government General Department, Notification No. 5823, dated 28th August 1916 is republished for information:—

No. 5823. Major A. H. A. Simcox, (Supernumerary list) Poona Volunteer Rifles, is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery (active list) in the same rank, with effect from the 14th August 1916.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2/Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

INCOMING MAILS.

The R.M.S. Malwa which left London on the 29th ultimo and has no board the mails of the 5th ultimo arrived at Port Said on last Saturday.

THE GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

A public lecture will be delivered this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the hall of the above League (4, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort) by Dr. Kaikhushroo S. Patel on "The duties of a mother." Dr. J. K. Daji will preside.

FIRE IN HUTS.

A small fire broke out yesterday at 2-30 p.m. at Seewri Kolivada which was, however, speedily extinguished within 15 minutes by the Chinchpogli and Haines Road Fire Engines which quickly arrived on the spot. Two huts used as dwellings by the Port Trust employees were burnt down.

A NEW FIRST-AID CLASS.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, a First-Aid Class was opened in the Municipal School, opposite Byculla Station, DeLisle Road, yesterday. This class will meet every Sunday from 4 to 5 p.m. (B. T.) and will be conducted by Dr. K. V. Save.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Written Examination of the students of the Elementary Sanitary Class organized by the Bombay Sanitary Association will be held on Friday the 20th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), and the Oral Examination on Monday the 23rd instant at 2 p.m. (S.T.), at the Bombay Sanitary Institute, Princess Street.

CONCESSION RATE FOR MILITARY OFFICERS.

A Station Order notifies that the India Hotels Company have kindly agreed to grant a concession rate of Rs. 6 per head per diem for board and lodging to the following officers and their families when staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay:—(a) Officers proceeding to, or returning from, field service, and their families. (b) Officers employed on duty in Bombay, and their families. No certificates are necessary in the case of officers and their families desirous of availing themselves of the above concession.

A wireless telegraph office has been opened at Henjam in the Persian Gulf. The rates per word for telegrams via Karachi are annas twelve for private and annas six for state.

RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL.

Mr. Dixit, Sessions Judge of Thana, disposed of a criminal appeal in which one Jacob David Parolker an Israel was convicted and sentenced to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 by Mr. Khetib, First Class Magistrate at Alibag.

Mr. R. S. Pandit, Bart.-at-Law, with Mr. Vaidya, Pleader, appeared for the appellant, while Mr. Pradhan, Government Pleader of Thana, appeared in support of the conviction.

It appears that there had been a dispute between one Keshav Limaye and the family of the appellant in respect of a peice of land situate at Avas, a village near Alibag. On the 20th June last, the appellant had taken his sister's cattle to graze on the piece of land in dispute. One Sarpdansing, a Bhaiya, engaged by the said Keshav Limaye to look after his fields went to this piece of land on that day and asked the appellant to remove the cattle from there. The appellant refused to do so and told the complainant Bhaiya that he could take the cattle to a cattle-pound if he liked. Thereupon the Bhaiya who had an axe in his hands dealt a blow on the head of the appellant, who in self-defence gave the Bhaiya two blows with his stick on the head. When the Bhaiya still continued using his axe on the appellant, four fingers of the appellant were clean cut off and his stick fell down. Jacob then began running and the Bhaiya pursued him with his axe. A nephew of the appellant thereupon ran up to the Bhaya and seized him by the waist from behind, when he also received a blow from the axe. Jacob snatched it away from the Bhaya's hand and ran into his shed which was close by.

The appellant Jacob was subsequently charged and placed before the First Class Magistrate at Alibag for causing grievous hurt to the Bhaiya. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the Appellant as mentioned above. Aggrieved by this conviction he appealed to the Sessions Judge of Thana.

The learned Sessions Judge on hearing the arguments on both sides, upheld the plea of self-defence advanced on behalf of the appellant and ordered him to be acquitted and discharged. The Sessions Judge was opinion that the Magistrate had taken an erroneous view of the law on the subject and that he was clearly in the wrong under Section 54 of the Evidence Act in admitting the fact that the appellant bore a bad character.

A DARING THIEF SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Rajaram Sakharam, a Rajput, was charged by Sub-Inspector Shanker Vithal with the theft of gold ornaments etc., worth Rs. 250 belonging to Mahadev Rana, a fisherman.

It was proved that the complainant, when tying a bundle in a cloth shop, kept a packet containing some valuables on the ground. This the accused picked up and ran away, but was caught. He was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

PICK-POCKET HEAVILY SENTENCED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Ghella Hirji alias Mohanlal Purshottam with picking the pocket of Shamsing Gurmakhsing and removing Rs. 50 when he was going along the public road. The accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment, as he had several previous convictions.

FLOODS IN ASSAM.

MUCH DAMAGE TO PROPERTY AND CROPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct 15.

Regarding the recent Assam floods the following communiqué has been issued:—Chief Commissioner has heard with much concern reports of the recent floods in the Manipur State and in the district of Cachar. In Manipur there has been loss of life and much damage has been done to property and also it is feared to crops. In the case of Cachar much temporary inconvenience and sufferings have, it appears, been caused but whether the crops have been seriously damaged is not clear. Money for gratuitous relief has been allotted by the Duputy Commissioner.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 15.

The itensity of the monsoon has again increased, especially in the Peninsula, and the disturbance in the South of the Bay continues to develop.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Malabar, south-east Madras; local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, west United Provinces and Konkan.

The chief amounts are:—Minbu two inches; Maymo and Cuttack one and half; Jhansi two; Mainpuri three-quarters; Ahmednagar and Negapatam one and a half, Trichnopoly, Coimbatore and Madras two; Ootacamund and Kodaikanal one.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall north-east of the peninsula.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake of slight intensity in its origin between two and three hundred miles away was recorded on the Simla Seismograph at 1-19 a.m. this morning.

News has reached Calcutta that Captain E. A. McNair, V.C., son of Mr. G.B. McNair of the firm of Morgan and Co., solicitors, Calcutta, has been seriously wounded in the lungs. Mr. and Mrs. McNair have left for England to see their son who according to the latest accounts was progressing favourably.

KARNATAK COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I do not wish to trouble you again with the past history of the Karnatak College scheme, with which you are very familiar. To deal with the latest developments, I may state that at present Lingayats have collected a lakh for the Karnatak College but they have kept the money with themselves. The Karnatak College association has collected Rs. 70,000 out of which Rs. 65,000 have been deposited with Government. Recently some attempts were made to bring both the Lingayats and the Karnatak College association together and it was hoped that by their joint efforts they would start temporarily at least the Karnatak College to be taken over by Government later on, if Government cannot do anything at present. But the negotiations seem to have fallen through unfortunately.

Matters have not stopped here. A third party has been in the field for some time—the Belgaum College association which has collected or has got promises of Rs. 16,000 and has got a bunglow with three acres. Some ten men eight of whom have joined as life members are shown on the staff of the proposed Belgaum College. It is due to the promoters of this college to say that they had nothing to do either with Lingayats or with the Karnatak College association when the application was sent to the University. Neither on the governing body nor on the staff was there a single Lingayat then. But since the negotiations with the Karnatak College association fell through the Lingayats have been admitted into the Council and governing body of the proposed Belgaum College. It is stated in the vernacular press that a letter has been sent to Government assuring them on behalf of the Lingayats that if Government starts the Katnatak College the money collected by Lingayats will be placed at their disposal but that in the meantime the interest on the sum will be devoted towards maintaining a professor or two in the Belgaum College and awarding scholarships to the Lingayat students.

It is clear that the fund collected by the Lingayats expressly for the Karnatak College in accordance with a guarantee given by Rao Bahadur Artal (vide the Bombay Legislative Council proceedings page of 1913) is not a communal or an independent fund and that it should together with its accumulated interest be spent on the Karnatak College only. But whatever the legal aspect of the question may be, is it not the duty of Government to intervene and put a stop to all these undesirable complications? Government promised to start the Karnatak College and relying on their promise one lakh and seventy thousand have been collected by the people. It is for Government to say whether the money collected for the Karnatak College can be utilised for any other project.

Now only three alternatives are possible. The first is that Government should declare its intention to start the Karnatak College itself according to its promise and claim the funds already collected and held for that purpose. Nobody has any intention of disputing the demand of Government. Lingayats have expressed their willingness to credit the sum of one lakh whenever required by Government. As for the Karnatak College association it has already deposited with Government Rs. 65,000. The balance also will be collected soon and paid to Government. A declaration by Government that it will start the Karnatak College early will go a long way to further the collections. If Government cannot start a full-grade college all at once, they should start a second-grade college at least. Even according to the Elphinstone College scale with a principal of Rs. 1,000, a second-grade college will not cost more then Rs. 30,000 per annum of which Rs. 24,000 will be recovered from fees and endowments. The financial revenues will be burdened only to the extent of Rs. 6,000 per annum which is not a heavy expenditure at all even in these war times. But even this much expenditure is not necessary. Any number of qualified England-returned Indians is available and if Government start with an Indian Principal for the Karnatak College, they would do well. In that case I cannot bet Government will make a profit out of the Karnatak College just as they do on the Government Law class but I can say with confidence that they will not have to spend more than a thousand or two per annum on the Karnatak College. I plead for Government action because I think that is the only way to put a stop to endless bickerings in the Karnatak. And again the solemn promise of Government to start the college is involved in the question. As a matter of policy and as a matter of honour Government should start the college themselves. If Government abandons the scheme it will cause heavy disappointment in the whole of the Karnatak. But if they cannot do anything just now or in the near future they had better speak out plainly rather than delay and give cause to serious complications.

The second alternative is that Government should bring all the parties together and ask them to start the Karnatak College on any reasonable basis of compromise. Even then Government should assure that they would take over the college later on.

The third alternative is that Government should return the money deposited by the Karnatak College association, to the trustees of the Karnatak College association and wash their hands of the matter. It is a most regrettable thing but it must be done if there is no other alternative. The Karnatak College association is not merely a subscription collecting association. It has been established with the express object of starting an arts college at Dharwar and even if Government cannot do anything it cannot give up its object and prove false to its hundreds of subscribers. If it is possiblo for the Belgaum College association to approach the University with only Rs. 16,000 in hand and ask for affiliation, surely the Karnatak College association which was the first body in the Karnatak to agitate and collect funds for the Karnatak College can try its luck with Rs. 70,000. I understand that a distinguished body of Professors have already intimated to the Karnatak College Association their willingness to serve in the Karnatak College even at a great sacrifice. As for the Lingayats they are in this case welcome to go and join anybody they like.—Yours, etc.

EDUCATION.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

DR. BODIE'S ENTERTAINMENT.

Dr. Bodie and his Royal Magnets have provided four first-class shows at the Royal Opera House during the week-end, and there have been large and enthusiastic crowds to bid him farewell. He only plays for five more nights and if one can rely upon the size of the audiences up to date these should be thoroughly successful ones.

Dr. Bodie has varied his own turns a great deal, and his twenty minutes' conjuring with coins and cards was an unexpected and much appreciated novelty. He also did much that was new with his ventriloquists' dummy, while his electric and hypnotic feats proved interesting in the extreme. He mixes scientific wonders with humour in a most agreeable manner.

All the variety turns were received enthusiastically on Saturday, but the chief applause went to little Marie Stewart, whose dancing took the house by storm. She can also sing a song very prettily. Marie Stewart is so clever that she would win equal appreciation from the most critical of West End audiences.

Next to good dancing an audience enjoys good singing. This is supplied this week by Miss Dolly Robson, who has a wonderfully sweet and powerful contralto voice. She has a penchant for solemn songs, and one feels she could win even more applause with the cheerful kind. The entire programme is being changed early this week and she will doubtless select one of these from her extensive repertoire.

Miss Bella Skene and Mr. Harry Austin both provide light comedy ditties, and they meet with generous applause. The latter tells droll Scotch stories with great effect.

A NIGHT DRAMA.

DUEL IN A GARDEN.

The Paris correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—

When wronged woman sets out on the warpath—or one who thinks herself wronged, which amounts to the same thing—there is, little she will stop at.

Sub-Lieutenant Picq and his old sweetheart, Mlle. Esther, have been at daggers drawn ever since he was called to the war.

She commenced by acusing him of having poisoned their baby girl, and the officer has been put to much worrying legal procedure in consequence. A first inquiry having ended in a non-suit, the woman lately returned to the charge, bringing forward fresh allegations, that resulted in another "juge d'instruction" being ordered to investigate.

Meanwhile, Mlle. Esther called late at night at the lieutenant's parents' country seat; her former lover was home on leave. They met somehow in the garden, she with a brace of revolvers and he armed with his service pistol. It was the soldier who got the better of the encounter wounding the woman somewhat severely.

She has sufficiently recovered, however, for the pair of them to be heard contradictorily in the judge's room. Suddenly, Mlle. Esther produced a bottle of vitriol and threw it at her lover's head. In bursting it not only burnt him rather badly, but caught the judge, his clerk, the two lawyers present, a couple of policemen, and Mlle. Esther herself, whose fingers were deeply scarred.

The judge, the clerk, and the lawyers got off lightly, but all the others had to be taken to hospital.

Her friends plead that she has lost all sense of right and wrong by reason of the agonising moral torture she has endured.

REDUCED PAY FOR WOUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Apropos your leaderette in yesterday's issue regarding the treatment meted out to officers who have been wounded, in matters financial by the Government of India, it would be interesting to learn, on what grounds payment of gratuities for wounds received in action are issueable to officers only? These, I understand, range from anything up to £400 and £500 (not rupees) (and even over that sum) according to rank, coupled with the grant of unlimited leave. In these days, when economy is being preached by the powers that be at every opportunity, could a huge saving to the State not be effected here? The other side of the picture:—th rule obtaining at this station has been to give men recovering from wounds one month's leave on medical certificate and an advance of Rs. 60—Rs. 40 on going away, and on expiry of 14 days other Rs. 20 sent on. Perhaps someone will know if this is the general rule throughout India. A more anomalous state of matters is difficult to conceive, and one that lends to create grave dissatisfaction. When will the authorities wake up to their responsibilities, and give us credit for some little common sense? The times we are living in don't allow of this differentiation surely, between N. C. and commissioned ranks. Why exalt one class at the expense of another? Should you think this of sufficient general interest, you can give it the publicity it deserves. Thanking you in anticipation.—Yours, etc.

DURATION.

Oct. 13th, 1916.

There have been 391 attacks and 311 deaths from plague in the Secounderabad cantonments since the outbreak on 2nd August. 60,000 people have been inoculated already.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	Bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to Continent	7,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½
Demand Bills	475.00
Silver Commercial Bars	68

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 14.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,170,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	110,000
East Indian Visible Supply	197,000
American Visible Supply	3,119,000
Other Visible Supply	68,000
Total Sales	41,000
East Indian Sales	1,000
Total Speculation	4,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Stock	59,000
East Indian Forwarded	1,500
East Indian Actual Export	300
American Afloat	260,000
East Indian Afloat	8,000
Total Afloat	298,000

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Bar Silver Spot,	32¼	
Consols 2½ per cent.	57½	— ¼
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent., nominal.	50	No Change.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent., (Sterling Loan)	69½	"
Government Securities 3 per cent.	59½	"
Ex.—On London at Paris,	27.80	No Change.
France.		

WAR LOANS.

3½ per cent. 1925—1928	£88¾	— ¼
4½ per cent. 1925—1945	£95	No Change.

MISCELLENEOUS MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 13.

WHEAT.

Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F., not offered.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. 71-6 Oct., shipped. Sellers.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley, 46/6 Oct.-Nov., Quoted.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-Ship, Ferozepore Usual hold.

Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship 69, Oct-Nov, Sellers.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship 85/3 Nov-Dec Value.

Toria Rapeseed, 71/6 Oct-Nov Buyers.

METALS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual hold. 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-Ship.

Copper Braziers, £65.

Yellow Metal, 123.

Hard Spelter, 48.

Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 by 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool, 18/9.

Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 per cent. F.O.B. Liverpool, £26-5-0.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal, nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, 21/6 Oct.-Dec.

Raw Java, C. and F. Bombay, 21/9 Oct.-Dec.

Raw Java, C. and F. Karachi, 21/10, Oct.-Dec.

Fine White Java C and F Calcutta, 24 1½ Oct-Dec.

Fine White Java, C and F, Bombay 24 4½, Oct-Dec.

Fine White Java, C and F, Karachi, 24/5½, Oct-Dec.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber fine hard cure, 3, November Value.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, 2/5½, October Paid.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Messrs. Montagu's report attributes the erratic movements of prices to the tendency of Indian operators to rush into the market as sellers whenever a rise is temporarily checked. The report says that so long as supplies are steady and unspasmodic the market is able to absorb considerably more than the production at quite a good level of prices.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TREASURY BALANCES.

Balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of:—

September, 1914	Rs. 15,22,57,000
September, 1916	Rs. 17,60,32,000
September 1916	Rs. 17,60,32,000

ALL-INDIA HINDI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

The seventh session of the All-India Hindi Literary Conference will be held in Jubbulpore on the 5th, 6th and 7th of November next under the presidency of Sahityacharya Pandit Ramavatar Sharma, Professor of Sanskrit, Patna College. The committee will also hold an exhibition of printed and manuscript books in Hindi.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The following Students are declared entitled to the Association's First-Aid Certificate: Miss K. P. Khan, Miss B. F. Bajan, Miss K. H. Katrak, Miss J. D. Sethna, Miss D. H. Bharucha, Miss D. B. Shroff, Miss G. D. Sethna, Miss M.D. Mogralia, Miss L.M. Mehta, Miss M. M. Ghandhi, Miss K. D. Hayvay, Miss D. P. Gora, Miss A. F. Rana, Miss N. D. Sethna, Miss M. D. Udwadia, Miss S. R. Wadia, Miss T. H. Subedar, Miss M. J. Unwala, Miss S. R. Patel, Miss P. G. Parekh, Miss G. D. Engineer and Miss A. K. Unwala.

News has been received from Jedda that a pilgrimage has been successfully concluded and that the pilgrims after visiting Arafat have all returned in safety to Mecca.

"ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE."

THE

VULCAN COMMERCIAL VEHICLE

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, October 16, 1916.

THE INDIAN DEMAND.

The memorandum submitted to the Viceroy by nineteen elected additional members of the Imperial Legislative Council with regard to post-war reforms has now been published. The suggested reforms with one or two small differences in detail are practically the same as have been put forward in these columns during the last two years and were comprehensively outlined in an article entitled "The Indian Demand" which we published in the early part of this month. We hand not at that time any more knowledge of the memorandum and the details of its recommendations than our readers, and the fact that the programme we put forward is practically identical with that drawn up by the members of the Imperial Council indicates the general agreement which exists as to the minimum of reform which is necessary to satisfy, not merely the aspirations, but the urgent need of the people of this country for an effective share in the management of their own affairs. It is important to emphasise that,—the agreement which exists that the reforms which it is admitted must be introduced after the war must be of a radical character; they must, if they are to satisfy the people of India, as the memorandum says, "go to the root of the matter" and "give the people real and effective participation in the government of the country." Attempts have been, and of course will continue to be made, to throw doubt on the right of the signatories of this memorandum to speak for the country. In regard to that all that it is necessary to say is that they are in the words of the King-Emperor, "the chosen representatives of the people," that they have the support, with one or two insignificant exceptions perhaps, of the entire India press and that they represent the views of the two great non-official bodies, the Congress and the Moslem League, which no sane person nowadays would attempt to pretend are not representative of the opinion of the country as a whole and which the Secretary of State quotes as such.

The reforms of 1909 were only a tentative step towards the association of the people of the country in a representative and executive capacity with the Government and the administration. Thus, even had they fulfilled all the expectations that were held out or the intentions with which they were designed, it was obvious that the very measure of their success would indicate the rapidity with which the moment would arrive for a further extension of reform. From this point of view it can be said that, so far as Indian capacity and due sense of responsibility go, the reforms have been justified and justify a further immediate advance. But, as the memorandum points out, the object which the Imperial Government had in view in introducing the reforms of 1909 has not been attained, namely that the people of India should not have "the feeling that the Legislative Councils were mere automatons the wires of which were pulled by the official heirarchy." That is just what the people do feel. It may be argued that the Provincial Councils have here and there on occasion been known to carry a resolution or defeat a clause in a bill against official opposition, but if the general working of the Councils is fairly regarded, it cannot be contested that the official heirarchy can and do rule them and pull the wires. But the point need not be laboured. It is sufficient that the feeling is there, and that is as conclusive as the section which allows a party to a criminal case a transfer to another magistrate if he only has a reasonable apprehension that he will not get justice. The authors of the memorandum have therefore, done well to dwell upon the helplessness which galls the souls of the people of this country and which must be radically ameliorated if there is to be contentment in the future. They have no control whatever over the executive government, they have merely an advisory voice in the legislature, without any effective power of imposing their will on the Government, and they labour under such grave disabilities, differentiating them from the other subjects of the British Crown as to keep them in a position of inferiority, the perpetuation of which, bad as it is has been in the past, is intolerable to contemplate after all that the war has revealed. We cannot get away from the fact that the war has changed the angle of vision. The great burst of loyalty which swept over India at its outbreak and the ready help that was given by all classes was purely spontaneous. That disposes of the unworthy and ungrateful suggestion that reforms are demanded as a reward for services in the war. And it should be remembered that it was not India but England through the spokesman of the Imperial Government in the House of Commons who first declared that the angle of vision had changed. But if India does not claim any reward for her loyalty, she has at least the right, as the authors of the memorandum say, to ask that she should be trusted to the full measure of her proved loyalty, that the want of confidence which has imposed on her people conditions of inferiority should disappear and a spirit of comradeship replace that of subordination.

It is inconceivable that the British Parliament can be content to let the disabilities enumerated in the memorandum continue to degrade a people who sprang so eagerly to the aid of the Imperial power in the moment of peril and have continued by the sacrifice of blood and money and in a hundred ways to prove their loyalty and affection for the Empire. And we do not believe for a moment that there will be any question as to the removal of the restrictions of which the memorandum complains. The political reforms asked for cannot be called extravagant. India, as has been said a hundred times, wants something more than merely good government or efficient administration. She wants "government that is acceptable to the people because it is responsible to them." For that there must be root reform. The bureaucrat must disappear from the executive councils and take his proper place as in other countries as a permanent official. The cabinets of the provinces as well as of the Supreme Government must be responsible to legislatures with a substantial majority of elected representatives. It would be difficult to devise a better fashion of maintaining the European interest and at the same time giving to the people an effective control than that suggested in the memorandum,—that the Executive Councils should consist, half of men nominated from the ranks of men trained and educated in the public life of England and half of elected Indians. But we may reserve for another occasion a detailed examination of the reforms outlined. Dealing with them in the general aspect it may be said they undoubtedly represent the view of the bulk of the educated community in India and should be acceptable to all those who have reasonably and fairly considered the present political condition of the country and realised the necessity for a substantial advance on the road to complete self-government.

Notes of the Day.

Confessions of Failure.

In view of the failure of the new German War Loan, it is interesting to note that the "Frankfurter Zeitung" gave prominence in mail week to a long article with the title "Money and Power" which, in the form of a general discussion of war experiences, was really an attempt to soothe the German financial pain at the declaration of war by Italy and Roumania. The journal tried to prove that all countries have suffered disappointment of the hopes based upon their financial policy in foreign countries before the war, and that "Europe" is faced by a common necessity of amending its ideas about financial penetration. Thus it is claimed that France has suffered a financial "fiasco" in Turkey, and the supposed domination of France by Russia is eloquently described. But this is all that the journal can say with regard to Allied countries. England was left altogether out of the discussion, and the depressing subject of British investments abroad was not even mentioned.

Italian "Ingratitude."

After a brief account of ante-war methods of making foreign loans depend upon industrial concession, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" deals with German experiences. It is amusing to note the insistence on Germany's beautiful unselfishness, which has been so ill-requited. The journal says:—

In the first place, it has to be stated that Germany has had to note very sad experiences in the two most flagrant cases in which she gave economic help to other countries, without secondary political objects, and purely in the interest of the increase of mutual economic relations. Italy and Roumania are the two countries which owe us most from the economic point of view. German labour and German capital have taken the most prominent part in the building up of the modern Italian economic system. They put trust in the future of Italy when Italy's present looked very gloomy: they made loans to the Italian State when Italian credit was wrecked; they found most of the capital for the new banks when, after the collapse of the old credit institutions in the 'nineties, Italy passed through a crisis more tremendous than that suffered by any other modern Great Power; by financial participation and the active co-operation of trained engineers they stimulated and promoted the development of Italian power-stations; and they co-operated in the development of the best Italian industries. And now the result is that Italy has not only broken the old treaty of alliance and joined our enemies, but that she is using this opportunity to conduct in a most disgraceful fashion a war of annihilation against German economic interests in Italy.

German Capital in Roumania.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" then turns to Roumania, and, after remarking that Germany holds Roumanian securities to the amount of 43 per cent of the whole Roumanian State Debt, and has also invested large amounts of capital in the Roumanian petroleum industry proceeds:

All this counted as nothing in the calculations of the Roumanian politicians. The help given in time of peace was of no more value for them than the treaty of alliance. It almost looks as if in both Italy and Roumania it was the recollection that they owed us thanks for most valuable and most unselfish economic assistance which was of chief use in feeding the flames of hate. It is as when in private life friendship turns to enmity, when one party has put the other under too great obligations of gratitude so that very shame at having claimed too much help destroys friendship and the weaker cannot forgive the stronger for having saved him.

This is, perhaps, the most touching account of German financial methods that even Frankfurt has yet produced.

A Political Suspect in Kut.

"The Bengalee" quotes the remarkable case of Ranada Prasad Saha, a member of the Bengal Ambulance Corps, as an example of the blunders sometimes made by the authorities in relying upon C.I.D. reports. Ranada Prasad Saha was taken prisoner at Kut and has since been released by the Turkish authorities on an exchange of prisoners.

He risked his life whenever he had the opportunity and could do the smallest service. He proved a past master in the art of foraging even when exposed to the Turkish fire, and his daring and initiative were displayed in a striking manner when a hospital was set on fire by a magazine explosion. On this occasion he saved twenty wounded sepoys, who but for him would have been burnt to death. And he was only one among many Bengali members of the Ambulance Corps who were conspicuous for their gallantry and devotion. Will the reader believe it that he was a political suspect, and it was with great difficulty that he was saved from internment. He was not interned; he was sent to the front and he nobly served the Government and the Empire. The unwisdom of the policy of the internments is here illustrated.

Not unnaturally, "The Bengalee" asks how many interned persons would have served the Government in this way! A little trust is needed on the part of the Government, but it is a quality which bureaucracies are often wanting in. The Tsar released all political suspects on the outbreak of the War and with splendid results.

Are Indians Litigious?

The review by the Punjab Government of the report on the administration of civil justice in that province for the year 1915 shows that the number of suits instituted in the year was 199,163 or 3,900 more than in 1914 and about 7,000 more than the average of the last twelve years. In fact, it appears that the civil courts have not had so large a volume of business since 1912, when the number of suits instituted very nearly reached a total of two hundred thousand. This would lead some to think that the people in the Punjab are getting more and more litigious. The fact, however, that in some districts there has been a very considerable decline in the number of suits,—three-fourths of which were for property not exceeding Rs. 100,—and that this result has been due to the institution of co-operative societies and the "panchayat" system in the imperfect form which exists in that province, points to the conclusion that far from the people of this country being more litigious than those of other countries, they are capable of, and anxious to, settle the disputes amicably provided a suitable local machinery is available to them.

Protection of Birds.

Perhaps the biggest thing in the way of bird protection which has ever been done is the agreement arrived at between Canada and the United States for the protection of all the birds migrating between the two countries, an account of which is contained in mail papers. Its three chief clauses provide that no bird important to agriculture as a destroyer of insect pests shall be shot at any time, that no open season for any species of game birds shall last longer than three and a half months, and that the open seasons shall be so fixed as not to include the breeding season. To procure the adherence of Canada was a long and difficult task, Dr. G. Gordon Hewitt, the Dominion Entomologist and a member of the Dominion Geological Survey making an extensive tour through Canada on its behalf. Before it could be ratified it was necessary to procure the assent of every province, and for some time Nova Scotia and British Columbia held out. The treaty in its final form was not sent to Sir Cecil Spring Rice, the British Ambassador at Washington, until late last month. It was signed soon afterwards by President Wilson, who immediately sent it to the Senate, where after a few hours' debate it was ratified. The result of this is that 1,022 species and sub-species of the most interesting birds of North America will now be protected from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole. The step, is of course, important to farmers, forest-owners and fruit-growers.

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Present Total	Rs.	6,864
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VISCOUNT CLIVE'S DEATH FROM WOUNDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Viscount Clive has died of wounds.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

Percy Robert Herbert, Viscount Clive, was the eldest son of the 4th Earl of Powis and was educated at Eton. He entered the army in the Scots Guards in 1914 and was appointed a Lieutenant of the Welsh Guards in 1915. He was only 24 years of age at the time of his death.

(Continued from column 6.)

one other disadvantages that go to make the railway service more expensive and full of hindrances here, there and everywhere. And what is a Clearing House after all, but the attempt of private enterprise to unify the railway system somehow, in some way, even by expensive means, a system naturally leading unification? And what is the Railway Board but the same kind of awkward attempt? What we want is unity of management. And unity of management, with all its advantages in efficiency and economy, can never come except through State management.

It might be said that State management would involve an increased, expensive, and weighty machinery of administration. Yes, but do we not already pay the Railway Companies for the machinery with which they manage the railways? The only change would be payment to the State, instead of payment to the companies.

With regard to the treatment of passengers about which you write, the existing evils would be removed with State management. So also the evils connected with the Railway Companies' treatment of their own servants, *e.g.*, the unfairness of some companies in giving different scales of pay for work of the same kind, according as a servant is a European or Eurasian, a Native Christian or an English-speaking Parsee, a Hindu or a Mahomedan. Such inequalities would disappear for the simple reason that we could bring pressure to bear on Government, but not on a private company.

No other factor has perhaps, played a larger part in the economic development of Germany than her nationalised means of transport. Her railways have been systematically worked to promote the unity of the Empire, to prevent the hindrance of traffic, to promote her industries and prevent local discrimination. The State direction of railways has, moreover, rendered it possible to apply differential rates to special localities and special industries, the conditions of which made preference desirable. In spite of their low rates the German Railways have been yielding a net profit of millions of pounds every year for public purposes.

Let us not lose sight of the real functions of the railways. They are, after all, a part of the machinery of the country or its general development. The function of our railways is to eliminate the vast distances in this country; to enable the maximum of production and exchange of goods to take place; to create business *within* the country, if they are to be of any permanent advantage to us; to render the whole of the country available for the whole of its people; to increase material prosperity by developing the country's potentialities, and applying it to the wants of those who now go so short. And if railways are to be managed to the best advantage of the people of the country, they can be managed only by the State as the representative and trustee of the people, and for the people. For, State management achieves objects which cannot be achieved by private enterprise. The usual argument that private enterprise economises public wealth, breaks down completely when applied to the business of transport. For, beyond the point where it will not pay private enterprise to encourage transport, it would pay the community to do so. Even if it meant a sacrifice today, in the interest of a fuller gain to-morrow, through the State, the people could join together to stand the sacrifice in their own larger interests.

But the question goes even deeper than industrial and commercial development alone. After all, all means of communication are for the general progress of the country. And when their management is not in public hands, their larger functions are likely to be sacrificed to temporary or private gain. The provision of cheap, adequate, and efficient means of transport is an essential condition, not only of economic progress, but of *all* progress. For, railways supplement the education of the people, expand intelligence, and foster unity. We must, therefore, realise that all progress is bound up with the means of transport, their proper provision and utilisation. The utility of the means of transport is in exact proportion to their unity of management. And unity of management is impossible without State management."

Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN ONLOOKER.

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

SIR,—The Indian public holds, and rightly holds, Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, in high esteem. As the views of this great Indian economist on the management of our railways are eagerly sought for by the public, I requested Mr. Muzumdar to oblige me with a brief note on the subject. As he always places public service above everything else, he promptly complied and sent me a very excellent note, which runs as follows:—

I am in receipt of your letter inviting my opinion on the question of Railway Management in India. The question is, no doubt, one of vital importance to the progress of the country, and will, I think, have to be faced and solved in the near future, as so much in our national life depends on the means of communication. Speaking for myself, I am unhesitatingly of opinion that we have arrived at a stage when the existing system must go, and when, under the present circumstances of the country, and in the present conditions of our social and economic life, nothing short of a drastic change in Railway management will extricate us from the very anomalous, uneconomic and chaotic position we are in.

We have got to start in this question with the principle so often referred to, that the Railways are meant for the country, and not the country for the Railways; that railways in any country are a means to an end, not an end in themselves; a means for developing the human and material resources of the country; a means, above all, for eliminating distance. Even if you look at them from the purely commercial point of view, a railway is in the nature of capital invested; and if you force it to pay artificially to-day, you do it at the expense of a larger and fuller gain to-morrow. For, the function of a railway is to develop the human and material resources of a country, which, when developed will enable the Railway to pay naturally, and pay very well, when that development takes place. Railways in their own larger interests, therefore, must foster the economic development of the country in every way possible.

Under the existing system this end is hardly possible to attain. Apart from the effects of railway management on human movement, there is the far larger, wider, and more important question of the effects of the existing system on the movement of goods, *i.e.*, on our economic development.

The present system does help economic development, but only in a one-sided way. It helps in the development of an external trade of a type least advantageous to us, at the expense and to the neglect of our internal industry and trade,—and our external trade in the present condition of the country means chiefly and principally the export of raw material and the import of manufactured articles. It pays the railways to do so, armed with the principle of the "long lead" to ports. For, as long as they are private enterprises,—and that too of foreign capital in our case—they will naturally put private gain above public interests. We cannot expect anything better.

All means of communication to be most productive and of the greatest service, must be nationalised in ownership and management. The Posts and Telegraphs are nationalised in this country, and the Telephones too in England. The railways in Belgium and Germany have been nationalised; and there is a strong movement for their nationalisation in England and in the U. S. A. The nationalisation of the means of communication is, in fact, an essential condition of the progress of a community. We have, for instance, public ownership and management of roads in a City. Consider what would be the results of the private ownership and management of our City roads! Where would be facilities of communication for men and goods? Why, we should have perhaps, a toll bar at the corner of every street, and a hundred-and-one other hindrances! Why not nationalise rail-roads as well, which are, after all, to the country what roads are to a city,—the arteries through which the life-blood of the country flows?

Our railways have, so far, passed through three periods: (1) The period of uncontrolled and unassisted private enterprise; (2) The period of assisted private enterprise; (3) The period of State and controlled private enterprise. The natural evolution, the four stage, is State ownership and management. The State already owns a part of our railway system, but except for three lines, even this part is entirely managed by private companies. The control over these companies, and over all Railway Companies with their Boards 7,000 miles away, is, inadequate; and it will never succeed for the simple reason that the principle behind it is wrong and unworkable.

Take the vital question of rates, leaving aside the question of the apportionment of risk or the settlement of claims. The only workable basis on which you can fix rates is on the principle of, "charging what the traffic will bear." Equitably applied, this basis will develop business, which would not be otherwise developed, will protect the public from local tyranny, and be a means of adjusting burdens where they can best be borne, and conduce thus to the fullest utilisation of the railway and the largest development of the country. What happens to-day is, that rates may be so fixed as to give undue preference to raw material going out of the country, and manufactured goods coming into the country. The external and internal trade of the country are not put at least on equal terms. And there is no form of control whereby this could be so secured.

What is the present system of control? The Government of India in 1891 fixed a Schedule of maximum and minimum rates, beyond the limits of which the railways could not charge. But between the two limits there is so much room for preference and discrimination. The Railway Board may express a very pious wish that the railways must assist the development of indigenous industries "by quoting favourable rates," the time being "singularly opportune." But as long as the railways are left free within the wide latitudes of the maxima and the minima—fixed a quarter of a century ago—it remains little more than a pious wish.

Then again, take the question of railway profits. These resolve themselves ultimately into a tax on the users of the railways, beyond what they pay to meet the cost of service, and the interest on capital; and to that extent diminish the utility of a railway. These profits earned by foreign companies are, moreover, in the nature of a drain. And if profits *are* to be made, why not let the *State* make them by State ownership and management, and utilise them in the relief of taxation, or for public purposes?

A good deal is said about the value of private enterprise on the ground that it means competition, and that competition ensures healthy growth. But assuming even that competition does exist, or will exist in India, where combination is possible (as in England at present) competition is impossible.

From the very nature of the capital and working required, the railways are, and must be, a monopoly. The only question is, whether they should be the monopoly of private or public enterprise. From the very nature of their functions, railways to be most efficient must have a unity of management. The present system prevents even an approach to unity of management. And diversity of management entails extra operation costs; heavy accounting and the complex settlement of accounts; expenses for watching the movements of rolling stock; extra manipulation of stock owing to diversity of ownership; complexity, diversity, and heaviness of rates, instead of stability, elasticity, simplicity, and cheapness of rates; and a hundred and

(Continued in column 5.)

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Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Oct. 14.

A few light falls of rain are reported from North West India chiefly along the Hills. Conditions continue disturbed over the south of the Bay and accordingly rainfall has increased in the extreme south of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Increased rainfall in the Peninsula.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours ending a.m. of 14th Oct. 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to Oct. 14th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	81.17	76.17	81.29
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	....	....	....	....
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	....	....	....	....

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th Oct. 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr....	29.817 Inch
Temperature of Air	82.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	78.3 ,,
Dew Point.....	77.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.849 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky Cloudy—10)	4.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	87.7 ,,
Minimum ....do. ....do	77.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,WNW,ESE.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	89 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.10 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.74 ,,
Do. year	81.25 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th.....	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct.	h. m.	ft. in.
Sat.	14	m 0 56	28 9	14	m 6 46	18 6
		0 40a	26 7		6 39a	15 4
Sun.	15	m 1 34	28 1	15	m 7 24	19 3
		1 14a	25 9		7 11a	16 2
Mon.	16	m 2 11	27 2	16	m 8 2	20 0
		1 48a	24 11		7 44a	17 2
Tues.	17	m 2 50	26 3	17	m 8 45	20 9
		2 25a	24 0		8 19a	18 2
Wed.	18	m 3 35	25 6	18	m 9 51	21 3
		3 12a	23 3		9 2a	19 2
Thur.	19	m 4 29	24 10	19	m 11 58	21 3
		4 21a	22 9		10 11a	20 0
Fri.	20	m 5 40	24 7	20	1 12a	20 8
		6 0a	22 9			

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
,, 14 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 17m.
,, 15 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 16m.
,, 16 (Monday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 17 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 33m.	,, 6h. 15m.
,, 18 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 14m.
,, 19 (Thursday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.
,, 20 (Friday)	,, 6h. 34m.	,, 6h. 13m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 Oct.	4, 4h. 30m.,	5m. p.m.
Full Moon	,,	11, 0h. 31m.,	1m. p.m.
Last Quarter	,,	19, 6h. 38m.,	7m. a.m.
New Moon	,,	27, 2h. 7m.,	0m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 14th October 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Ppujab.—Ambala reports 0.23 in. of rain. Skies are clear. Humidity and night temperature remain in excess. Day temperature is in defect in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Bikaner reports 0.43 in. of rain. Skies are clear in Sind and lightly clouded in Rajputana. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature is in defect in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at a few stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.13 in. of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen in Malabar and south-east Madras and isolated showers in the Bombay Deccan, Rajputana and the Punjab.

Some showers may occur in south-east Madras and Malabar. A few showers are possible in the Bombay Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 14th of October 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th Oct.) ..	83.3	70.8	69	..	0	—0.01
Jask ..	92.4	77.0	75	..	0.29	0.23
Do. (th Oct.) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (13th Oct.) ..	97.9	81.1	59	..	0.58	0.40
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	98.3	74.5	67	..	4.77	0.04
Rawalpindi ..	89.3	64.1	67	..	38.71	16.06
Lahore ..	92.2	69.1	77	..	29.58	8.36
Hissar ..	96.3	68.1	76	..	19.45	..
Ambala ..	88.7	66.1	88	0.23	38.21	14.66
Delhi ..	87.7	73.8	72	..	27.76	4.15
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	91.7	74.5	72	..	29.85	4.61
Mainpuri ..	90.8	69.1	74	..	33.18	9.07
Jhansi ..	91.6	71.4	78	..	45.66	10.60
Cawnpore ..	89.6	72.1	80	..	49.26	15.99
Allahabad ..	91.2	71.5	70	..	61.13	25.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad ..	101.1	67.2	59	..	3.17	0.91
Karachi ..	85.8	75.1	88	..	21.67	15.54
Ajmer ..	95.8	66.0	86	..	27.29	8.34
Jaipur ..	90.7	69.1	70	0.05	23.28	1.47
Kotah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mount Abu ..	75.2	63.9	99	..	83.30	24.78
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	95.0	72.5	78	..	12.92	—0.41
Dwarka ..	87.3	78.4	87	..	11.10	—2.59
Veraval ..	85.8	75.1	78	..	23.55	6.49
Rajkot ..	91.9	70.5	70	..	25.04	—0.62
Bhavnagar Para ..	95.0	76.4	77	..	19.38	—0.44
Surat ..	92.8	76.9	73	..	52.63	12.77
Ahmedabad ..	95.6	75.5	64	..	24.33	—4.54
Deesa ..	94.5	70.4	64	..	23.22	2.01
Neemuch ..	87.4	67.4	67	..	38.78	11.54
Indore ..	87.1	69.1	71	..	40.04	9.23
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	86.1	68.3	78	..	52.49	1.19
Saugor ..	88.2	67.8	66	..	40.17	—2.71
Hoshanga bad ..	90.1	76.4	76	..	54.39	5.19
Khandwa ..	91.6	70.0	75	..	34.87	6.99
Akola ..	92.9	72.5	68	..	38.89	3.42
Amraoti ..	89.7	72.1	66	..	41.76	11.72
Nagpur ..	89.6	71.8	72	0.65	51.99	7.89
Chanda ..	89.0	72.6	85	..	54.22	5.76
Raipur ..	88.0	74.0	82	..	36.78	—3.84
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	87.7	77.5	91	..	81.17	11.53
Ratnagiri ..	84.7	75.3	81	..	13277	35.06
Marmugao ..	83.0	74.7	94	..	11540	23.00
Karwar ..	85.0	74.0	88	0.07	12884	14.06
BOMBAY DAccAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	89.3	69.7	74	..	20.74	0.68
Ahmednagar ..	86.9	68.7	69	..	25.98	6.99
Poona ..	87.0	69.3	90	0.13	21.57	—0.80
Sholapur ..	91.4	73.1	81	..	31.49	6.74
Bijapur ..	89.5	72.5	68	..	19.60	3.19
Belgaum ..	85.8	68.9	83	0.07	34.44	—8.40
Aurangabad ..	90.5	69.4	69	..	41.93	16.78
Nizamabad(Indur).	89.8	72.7	69	..	32.04	—4.78
Hyderabad ..	88.5	72.4	79	..	36.06	11.08
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore ..	86.0	75.1	82	0.63	103.13	—8.95
Calicut ..	86.8	76.3	90	0.28	88.94	—4.26
Cochin ..	88.5	74.2	79	..	82.49	4.09
Colombo ..	83.8	77.5	82	0.03	31.07	5.51
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	88.8	77.2	80	..	42.82	16.77
Bellary ..	94.8	73.6	51	..	16.04	3.21
Cuddapah ..	94.8	73.9	69	..	30.45	8.48
Madras ..	91.8	75.7	83	0.36	14.76	—4.91
Vellore ..	84.1	68.8	81	..	31.37	8.10
Coimbatore ..	91.0	71.7	80	..	14.71	6.54
Trichinopoly ..	95.1	74.3	84	0.74	20.56	5.84
Negapatam ..	91.1	76.5	89	..	17.16	4.09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 14th October 1916 was 30.063 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decrease by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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6. Sugar—Nil (formerly it was present, the quantity being 19.7 grains per ounce).

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COMMERCIAL.

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA IN AUGUST 1916

The foreign trade returns of British India for August, 1916, when compared with those for August, 1915, show increases in the values of imports, exports, and re-exports of private merchandise. The value of imports in August, 1916, was Rs. 12.91 crores, an increase of Rs. 55½ lakhs, or about 4.5 per cent., as compared with August, 1915. The total exports, including re-exports, amounted to Rs. 18.6 crores, but excluding re-exports, to Rs. 17.87 crores, an increase of Rs. 3,07 lakhs, or 21 per cent. Re-exports amounted to Rs. 72 lakhs, an increase of over Rs. 29 lakhs or nearly 68 per cent., as compared with August, 1915. Imports of treasure (private) fell by Rs. 35 lakhs to Rs. 73 lakhs, but exports rose by Rs. 11 lakhs to Rs. 26 lakhs.

IMPORTS.

As compared with August, 1915, the imports of food, drink, and tobacco in August, 1916, fell by nearly Re. 1 crore to Rs. 2,31 lakhs, due to reduced imports of dried fruits, rice, and sugar; raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured increased by Rs. 6 lakhs to Rs. 95 lakhs, coal, raw skins, precious stones and pearls, and timber being mainly responsible for the increase; articles wholly or mainly manufactured rose by Rs. 1,53 lakhs to Rs. 9,48 lakhs, due mainly to heavy imports of chemicals, hardware, instruments, machinery, motor cars, paper, and yarns and textile fabrics; and miscellaneous and unclassified articles decreased by Rs. 3 lakhs to nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. Comparing the values of the imports in August, 1916, with those in August, 1915, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

Increases.	Rs.
Biscuits and cakes	6,08,480
Canned and bottled provisions	4,17,694
Hardware	9,32,898
Instruments, electrical	5,06,195
Paints and colours	3,49,715
Woollen piecegoods	4,80,930
Paper	13,93,460
Motor cars and motor cycles	7,86,996
Glass and glassware	4,99,842
Chemicals	4,16,826
Cotton twist and yarn	4,32,422
,, piecegoods (white)	12,50,426
,, ,, (coloured)	43,67,795
,, hosiery	8,18,511
Coal	3,02,295
Precious stones and pearls, unset	11,76,675
Sheets and plates (iron or steel)	3,55,434
Stationery	4,42,954
Tea-chests	3,56,143
Drugs and medicines	5,77,549
Haberdashery and millinery	6,24,071
Cigarettes	6,57,533
Decreases.	
Copper, wrought	2,14,387
Railway carriages and wagons	3,43,840
,, locomotive engines, etc.	6,78,766
Kerosine oil	13,09,513
Silk (raw)	5,06,899
Cotton piecegoods (grey)	38,81,792
Silk piecegoods	6,87,831
Sugar, 16 D. S. and above	1,39,57,698
Gold and silver thread	5,36,568
Bars and channel (steel)	4,17,498
Beams, pillars, girders, and bridge-work (iron or steel)	3,01,188
Matches	8,39,630

EXPORTS.

As compared with August, 1915, the exports of food, drink, and tobacco in August, 1916, decreased by Rs. 9¼ lakhs to over Rs. 5.42½ lakhs, due mainly to smaller shipments of tea; raw materials and produce advanced by nearly Rs. 1,67 lakhs to Rs. 5.54½ lakhs, due mainly to larger shipments of raw cotton, raw hides and skins, seeds, and raw wool; articles wholly or mainly manuactured increased by nearly Rs. 1,44 1/3 lakhs to Rs. 6,71¼ lakhs, due to larger shipments of jute, gunny bags, gunny cloth, hides and skins (tanned), and cotton piece-goods; and miscellaneous and unclassified articles increased by Rs. 5 lakhs to over Rs. 19 lakhs.

Comparing the values of the exports of Indian merchandise in August, 1916, with those in August, 1915, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

Increases.	Rs.
Pulse	4,09,906
Rice	87,60,744
Lac	5,58,362
Hides (raw)	14,14,988
Skins (raw)	29,46,066
Manganese ore	6,97,273
Seeds—Groundnuts	11,42,038
Linseed	25,26,699
Sesamum	4,22,330
Cotton (raw)	23,90,998
Rubber (raw)	6,63,526
Wool (raw)	23,66,120
Saltpetre	7,10,191
Hides, tanned, etc.	22,09,556
Skins, tanned, etc.	19,96,730
Cotton, piecegoods	9,47,163
Jute, gunny bags	57,94,376
,, gunny cloth	42,76,748
Decreases.	
Barley	31,38,866
Wheat (private and Government)	27,87,024
Tea, black	1,06,82,864
Opium	4,46,125
Cotton, twist and yarn	19,26,323

During the five months ended August, 1916, as compared with the corresponding period of 1915, the value of the imports increased by Rs. 9½ crores to Rs. 62.18 crores, and the total exports, including re-exports and the value of wheat exported on Government account, advanced by over Rs. 15 crores to Rs. 91¾ crores. The exports of Indian merchandise showed an increase of Rs. 14 crores or 19 per cent., and re-exports of Rs. 90½ lakhs. The grand total of imports, exports, and re-exports amounted to nearly Rs. 154 crores as against Rs. 129 1/3 crores.

Imports of treasure (private and Government) increased by Rs. 6,31 lakhs to Rs. 12,58 lakhs. Gold bullion rose by Rs. 1,69 lakhs to Rs. 4,01 lakhs, but sovereigns fell by Rs. 5½ lakhs to Rs. 22 lakhs. Imports of silver increased by Rs. 4,69 lakhs to Rs. 8,32 lakhs. Exports of treasure improved by Rs. 1,97 lakhs to Rs. 2,54 lakhs.

India's balance of trade during the five months, April to August, 1914, 1915, and 1916 is shown in the following table:—

	Five months, April to August.		
	1914 (Rs. lakhs)	1915 (Rs. lakhs)	1916 (Rs. lakhs)
Exports of private merchandise, including re-exports	93,38	76,69(a)	91,77
Imports of private merchandise	67,70	52,61	62,18
Excess of exports over imports	25,68	24,08	29,59
Net imports of gold (private)	5,59	2,53	4,24
Net imports of silver (private)	5,07	3,34	—29
Net imports of treasure	10,66	5,87	3,95
Total net (private) Exports	15,02	18,21	25,64

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Oct. 13th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	4,000
,, Forwarded	82,000
,, Imports	88,000
,, Stock	559,000
Actual Weekly Sales	46,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 13th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
,, ,, to Continent	9
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9¾
Demand Bills	4.75¾
Silver Commercial Bars	67¾
	Bales.
Week's Receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	342,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	125,000
,, ,, to France and Continent	46,000
,, ,, to Japan	10,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1,012,000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	921,000

New York, Oct. 14th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	44,000
Futures at New York January	17.51
,, ,, March	17.60
Spot Cotton at New York	17.55
,, ,, New Orleans	16.81
Futures at New Orleans January	17.18
,, ,, March	17.37

BOMBAY MARKETS.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 13th October, 1916:—

Cotton	2,155 Bales.
Wheat	2,586 cwts.
Linseed	12,747 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	259 ,,
Ginjellyseed	1,006 ,,
Groundnuts	989 ,,
Castorseed	4,239 ,,
Rice	740 ,,
Myrabollams	470 ,,
Cottonseed	1,209 ,,
Mowraseed	65 ,,
Gram	2,123 ,,
Joowar	1,238 ,,
Maize	39 ,,
Barley	87 ,,

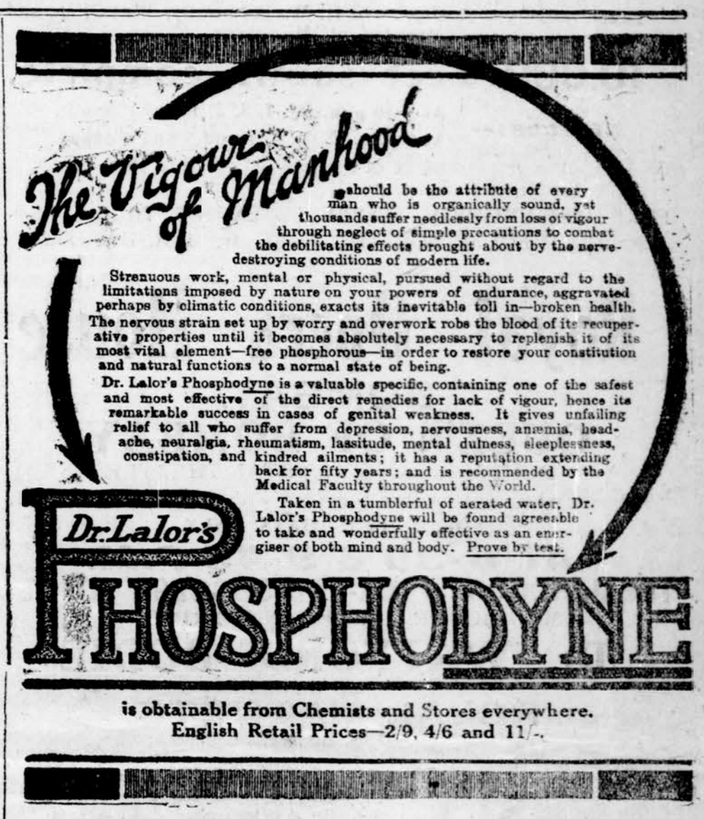
EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4 1-8d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-8d. Nov.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 15-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4¼ Nov.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 23-32d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	192½
60 d-s Hongkong	160¼
Do. Shanghai	226
Do. Yokohama	155½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-0-0
Australian do.	26-0-0
Bombay do.	25-8-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	33-0-0

Trains are now running through the Gauhati branch of the Assam Bengal Railway but night running is still suspended.


The Vigour of Manhood
should be the attribute of every man who is organically sound, yet thousands suffer needlessly from loss of vigour through neglect of simple precautions to combat the debilitating effects brought about by the nerve-destroying conditions of modern life.
Strenuous work, mental or physical, pursued without regard to the limitations imposed by nature on your powers of endurance, aggravated perhaps by climatic conditions, exacts its inevitable toll in—broken health.
The nervous strain set up by worry and overwork robs the blood of its recuperative properties until it becomes absolutely necessary to replenish it of its most vital element—free phosphorous—in order to restore your constitution and natural functions to a normal state of being.
Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne is a valuable specific, containing one of the safest and most effective of the direct remedies for lack of vigour, hence its remarkable success in cases of genital weakness. It gives unfailing relief to all who suffer from depression, nervousness, anæmia, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, lassitude, mental dulness, sleeplessness, constipation, and kindred ailments; it has a reputation extending back for fifty years; and is recommended by the Medical Faculty throughout the World.
Taken in a tumblerful of aerated water, Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne will be found agreeable to take and wonderfully effective as an energiser of both mind and body. Prove by test.
Dr. Lalor's
PHOSPHODYNE

is obtainable from Chemists and Stores everywhere.
English Retail Prices—2/9, 4/6 and 11/-.

Major Drapkin & Co.

PROPRIETORS OF

NICOLAS SARONY & CO'S

HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA CIGARETTES.

THE "GREYS"

Every Officer smokes "Greys" but your other customers need not wait for their commission before beginning.

Push Greys—it pays; you will say: "Second to None as a good Seller' Your customers will say "Second to None as a Smoke."

Sarony's Virginia	No. 20	in tins of	50	Rs. 2 6
,, ,,	No. 10	,,	,,	,, 1 10
Greys	,,	,,	,,	,, 1 8
Laurel	,,	,,	,,	,, 1 6
Hyde Parke	,,	,,	,,	,, 1 4
Federal Gold Flake	,,	,,	,,	,, 1 2
Imperial Navy Cut	,,	,,	,,	,, 1 0

SOLE IMPORTERS:

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

ESTD. 1877.
RAMJI BHAGWAN & BROS.,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
209, SHAIK MEMON St., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 674. TELEGRAMS:—MUFFCHAIN.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

SOUTH OF SOMME.

EXTENSIVE GAINS.

ROUMANIAN SUCCESSES IN TRANSYLVANIA.

MECKENSEN'S FAILURE IN DOBRUDJA.

South of Somme the French delivered two brilliant attacks and captured the first German line on a front of two kilometres west of Belloy-en-Santarre and stormed Genermont and a sugar refinery 1,200 metres north-east of Ablaincourt.

The Roumanians recaptured the village of Sosmezoe in Eastern Transylvaina and stormed three heights in the vicinity of the Vulcan Pass inflicting great casualties on the enemy who retired in disorder.

Boats containing Bulgarian troops have been sunk in several places on the Danube.

The Russians and the Roumanians made rapid headway in the Dobrudja.

The British are shelling Seres.

The Italians made considerable progress on the Carso, taking strong enemy positions on the Pasubio. They also drove off heavy enemy counter-attacks.

The Italian campaign in Albania is also said to be in progress, new strategic positions being occupied.

The delivery of the entire Greek Fleet was effected on the afternoon of the 11th instant. French and British tugs and trawlers towed the ships from their anchorage to Kerathini. The Cabinet's order was read to the crew, all of whom abandoned the ships.

"The Times" says that it is believed that the Man-Power Distribution Board is convinced that every young man in the country must definitely be placed at national Service.

The total German prisoners in British hands are: Military 36,894 and Naval 2,106. The approximate number of British prisoners in Germany is: Military 29,693 and Naval 408.

NEW BISHOP OF EXETER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 14.

Lord William Cecil has been appointed Bishop of Exeter.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EXTENSIVE GAINS SOUTH OF SOMME.

FRENCH CAPTURE GENERMONT.

FRENCH OFFENSIVE.

SUCCESSES SOUTH OF SOMME.

GENERMONT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
PARIS, Oct. 15.

Last night's communiqué said:—South of the Somme two French attacks were brilliantly successful.

One west of Belloy-en-Santerre captured the first German line on a front of two kilometres.

The other captured Genermont and a sugar refinery 1,200 metres north-east of Ablaincourt.

Numerous prisoners were taken. Hitherto 800 unwounded prisoners, including 17 officers, have been sent to the rear.

FIGHT FOR ABLAINCOURT POSITIONS.

FRMANS DISLODGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 14.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—South of the Somme after a violent barrage of fire the Germans powerfully attacked the Ablaincourt positions and succeeded in occupying a part of the village and the trenches to the north-east but an immediate counter-attack completely drove them out.

North of the Somme we made progress on the Malassise Ridge. Fog hampered work in the air.

LIVELY ARTILLERY DUEL ON SOMM E

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 14.

Last night's communiqué said, south of the Somme an extremely lively artillery duel continues. In the north a German attack with flammenwerfer resulted in the capture of elements of trenches on the outskirts of Stpierrevaast Wood.

At Verdun there was intermittent reciprocal artillery firing.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

IMPORTANT ENEMY FACTORIES BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Oct. 13.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—The night was fairly lively on both the banks of the Somme. There were skirmishes and reciprocal bombardments which were sometimes very lively in the Orval, Bouchavesnes, Ablaincourt and Chaulnes sectors.

A Franco-British squadron of 40 aeroplanes dropped four tons of bombs on the Ouser works at Obendorf on the Neckar and brought down six German aeroplanes which attempted to defend the factories.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LILLE DEPORTATIONS.

GERMAN EFFORT TO LEGALISE THE CRIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 14.

A committee of the Reichstag discussed the Lille deportations. Helferrich and representatives of the Home and Foreign Offices contended that the deportations were internationally legal. There was shortage of workmen in Germany and idle foreigners could not be allowed to be a burden on relief funds. He admitted that blunders were unavoidable.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

39,000 GERMAN PRISONERS IN BRITISH HANDS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 13.

In the Commons Mr. Lloyd George said that the total German prisoners in British hands were; Military, 36,894 and Naval, 2,106.

The approximate number of British prisoners in Germany was: Military, 29,693 and Naval, 408.

LORD FRENCH VISITS THE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 13.

Viscount French is visiting the front.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FRESH BRITISH ADVANCE

BETWEEN GUEUDECOURT AND LES BOEUFS.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON ENEMY TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 13.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—Owing to yesterday's operations we advanced between Gueudecourt and Les Boeufs and also north-west of Gueudecourt. We took 150 prisoners.

An enemy attack north of Stuff Redoubt was driven off.

Fourteen raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches in the Ypres and Armentieres areas last night and took prisoners and inflicted casualties—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS ON ENEMY TRENCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 14.

General Haig this afternoon reports:—We carried out two successful raids on enemy trenches north-west of Ypres and south-west of Hulluch.

HOSTILE SHELLING SOUTH OF ANCRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 14

In last night's communiqué General Haig says:—South of the Ancre there was considerable hostile shelling, especially in the Gueudecourt and Martinpuich areas and north of Courcelette. Otherwise there was nothing to report.

The attempt of a party to raid our trenches at Wulverghen after bombardment broke down.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LOCAL ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 15.

General Haig last night reported:—In local attacks to-day we appreciably improved our position in the neighbourhood of the Schwaben Redoubt. We have taken 200 prisoners. Nothing has occurred elsewhere apart from artillery and trench-mortar activity.

BRITISH OCCUPY OUTSKIRTS OF TRANSLOY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
PARIS, Oct. 14.

A semi-official statement says that it is reported that the British already occupy the outskirts of Transloy which is being defended very desperately for is fall would compel the enemy to abandon his line on the heights between Gueudecourt and Morval.

NEW BRITISH ARMIES' DASH

GERMANS ASTONISHID.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON Oct. 15.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters wires that General Castlenau addressing correspondents said—

The advent of the new British armies is an event of the highest importance. Their dash has astonished the Germans. The speeches delivered in the Reichstag have showed that the British Army is now Germany's main preoccupation We have the Germans by the ears. We will shake them till their brains are added.

CRUMBLING ENEMY'S DEIENCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM
LONDON Oct. 14.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters says:—We have advanced well over the plateau on to the incline which slopes gently down with the result that the Germans have regained to some extent direct observation for artillery fire. The ground is very dead and practcally without shelter. We have captured several positions of real tactical advantge beyond Gueudecourt. The Germans who were in great strength counterattacked with very costly result to themselves. Our casualties were light but in many places the ground was absolutely littered with the German dead. Our heavy artillry is now plastering the German front crumbling the enemy's defences and exacing a big toll of casualties.

FIGHTING IN DOBRUDJA.

RAPID RUSSO-ROUMANIAN ADVANCE.

FAILURE OF MACKENSEN.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Petrograd correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that the Russians and Roumanians made rapid headway in the Dodrudja and advanced eight to twenty-five miles against stubborn opposition.

The enemy left holds fast about Rahova, but his right retired 25 miles and the centre a little less. The Bulgarians suffered most as they were posted where they were exposed to the bombardment across the Danube. Mackensen failed to hold the neck of the land less than 30 miles in width and his front is now expanding.

The Roumanians are supported by Russian monitors in the command of the Danube.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ENEMY'S COSTLY ATTACK WEST OF THE SHARA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 13.

A Russian communiqué reports that there is no change. In the Dobrudja the enemy captured a section of a trench west of the Shara river, but was driven out with heavy loss.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

FIGHTING IN TRANSYLVANIA

ENEMY REPULSED AND RETREATING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Oct. 14.

An official statement says in Transylvania our cavalry repulsed six enemy infantry attacks. At the Magheru Pass, west of Oituzu, the enemy were repulsed and retreated to Predeal, east of Toerzburg, also in the Buzen Valley, where we inflicted sanguinary losses.

A night attack was repulsed west of Caineni.

On the southern front the artillery and infantry was engaged all along the Danube.

In the Dobruja the day was quiet.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ROUMANIANS RECAPTURE SOSMEZOE.

THREE HEIGHTS STORMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Oct. 15.

A communiqué says:—

The Roumanians recaptured the village of Sosmezoe in Eastern Transylvania after desperate fighting. We repulced two enemy attacks in the Predeal Pass south of Brasso and stormed three heights in the vicinity of the Vulcan Pass inflicting great losses on the enemy who retired in disorder.

An enemy attack on the Roumanian left wing in Dobrudja was repulsed.

Boats containing Bulgarian troops have been sunk in several places on the Danube.

GENERAL AVERESCU IN COMMAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BUKHAREST, Oct. 13.

General Averescu has been appointed to the command of the army in Transylvania and General Christesco succeeds to him in command in the Dobrudja.

A SHIPPING DEAL.

SIR JOHN ELLERMAN'S ENTERPRISE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 14.

Sir John Ellerman has arranged to acquire the whole of the shares of the shipowners Thomas Wilson Sons and Company of Hull.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

LATER.

The Wilson Line states that the amalgamation was necessary to meet the competition after the war of neutrals who are making larger profits than the British ship-owners.

The transfer brings 200 vessels with deadweight carrying the capacity of nearly a million and half tons under the control of Ellerman.

ITALIAN OFFENSIVE.

CONSIDERABLE PROGRESS ON THE CARSO.

ENEMY ATTACKS AT GORIZIA REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 13.

An official announcement reports considerable progress on the Carso. We took strong enemy positions on the Pasubio.

Heavy counter-attacks at Goricia have been driven off and in front of one battalion alone 400 enemy dead were buried.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

ITALIAN GAINS EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, Oct. 14.

A communiqué says:—We are extending our occupation of the Sober Ridge south-east of Goriza where the enemy have abandoned prisoners and large quantities of arms and ammunition. There has been comparative quiet on the Carso where 100 prisoners have been taken.

ITALIANS ATTACKING SECOND LINE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ROME, Oct. 14.

It is semi-officially stated that the Austrians considered their first-line positions on the Carso very strong. They extended only seven miles thereby nullifying the numerical superiority of the Italians. Also their straightness entailed attack on their whole extent. When the Italians had captured the important points in this line the Austrians feverishly began to prepare the second line which then had been only laid out. The Italians are now attacking this.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

"The Times" correspondent at Italian headquarters says, prior to the Italian attack the Austrian commanders were ascertained not to possess white handkerchiefs. The men took off their shirts to improvise flags of truce. The superiority of the Italian artillery is undoubted.

The "Idea Nazionale" published an Austrian document showing that General Conrad planned to transport army from the Trentino to the Carso and drive the Italians across the Isonzo. Events on the southern and eastern fronts wrecked the projects.

CAMPAIGN IN ALBANIA.

EXTENT OF ADVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Oct. 14.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:

London, October 12:—It is officially announced in Italy that Premiti on the Vorjusa has been occupied by a force marching on Liaskovik. This, in conjunction with other recent announcements, seems to make the Italian front in Albania run nearly 30 miles north-east from the coast at Khimarra and then bend back to a point almost due south of Koritza, leaving a wide area south-south-west of Lake Prespa, from which no news has been received recently. At the turning point of their line the Italians hold Klisura on the right bank of the Vorjusa. Only raiding parties reached this bank in the Valona region.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

STRIKE OF AUSTRIAN MUNITION WORKERS.

700 KILLED BY POLICE FIRING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ZURICH, Oct. 12.

According to information secretly conveyed from Austria 24,000 munition workess struck. Czech soldiers fired on them and killed 700.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CYCLONE IN DANISH WEST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 12.

A cyclone has occurred in the Danish West Indies. Many persons have been rendered homeless and ships at anchor were wrecked at St. Thomas.

Serious damage was done at Santa Crus and in villages.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

TRANSFER OF GREEK FLEET

HOW IT WAS EFFECTED.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Oct. 11.

The delivery of the Greek Fleet was effected this afternoon. French and British tugs and trawlers towed the ships from their anchorage to Kerathini and meanwhile Russian battleships trained their guns on the Averoff, Lemnos and Kilkish, which will be disarmed. French destroyers patrolled ceaselessly all the time.

The Greek crews were awakened early in the morning and ordered to pack up. Subsequently they paraded on decks and listened to the reading of the Cabinet's order. All were dejected and watched the beginning of the towage operations in silence before going ashore.

The population of Athens is calm.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

CREWS AWAKENED AT FOUR IN THE MORNING.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
ATHENS, Oct. 13.

By the courtesy of the Premier Reuter's correspondent was allowed to witness the transfer of the Fleet from the cruiser Lemnos. For two and a half hours 13 French and two British tugs, 12 French and British trawlers, one British destroyer and one Italian steam launch were towing the ships including the flagship Canaris, the cruiser Helle, a submarine and 15 destroyers from their anchorage in front of the arsenal.

The Cabinet's decision was telephoned to the arsenal immediately the Council broke up at four in the morning and the crews were instantly awakened and ordered to pack their personal effects without delay. The work was completed by half past ten in the morning, when the crews of every vessel paraded on the deck.

CABINET'S ORDER READ.

The commanders then read the order that under the Entente's pressure the Navy was compelled to abandon the ships of which it was so proud. The King released from his oath every man who wished to remain on his ship and join the Allies. It is reported that none remained.

The officers were last to leave and they took with them the flag of each ship and portrait of the King which adorned the wardroom.

The sailors were conveyed to Scaramanga on the mainland opposite the arsenal on the Salamis to await arrangements for their conveyance to Athens.

TOWAGE OF WARSHIPS WATCHED IN SILENCE.

Admiral Ipitis removed his flag to the Lemnos, where he shut himself in his cabin while the towage was proceedings. Officers on the decks of the Averoff, Lemnos and Kilkish watched the towage in silence and were deeply moved when the flagship passed.

DEPRESSION IN PALACE AND OFFICIAL CIRCLES.

Soon on the dusty road from Peramo to Piraeus there was a line of carts packed with officers and men in the lowest spirits.

Though the equanimity of Athens is undisturbed depression reigns in the Palace and official circles.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NEW CABINET RECOGNISED BY ENTENTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Oct. 13.

The Entente has recognised the new Cabinet. Sir F. Elliot, British Minister, has visited the Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

M. VENIZELOS AT SALONIKA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO BE CONVOKED AFTER WAR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
SALONIKA, Oct. 13.

M. Venizelos had a tremendous ovation at the banquet here in honour of the Provisional Government.

In the course of a speech he emphasised that Bulgaria must be expelled from Greece. His reference to the latter's duty to Serbia evoked great enthusiasm.

He announced the convocation after the war of a national assembly with the object of establishing new safeguards against the violation of the Constitution by the monarchical chief.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

REVOLUTION IN SUMATRA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, Oct. 13.

A "Telegraaf" telegram from Weltevreden says that a revolution has broken out at Palembang.

The "Telegraaf" characterises this as the most serious fact.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 14.

The British steamer Gardepee has been sunk. Eleven are missing.

TRADE WITHIN THE EMPIRE.

UTILISATION OF INDIAN RAW PRODUCTS.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

Mr. Chamberlain has authorised the Indian Committee of the Imperial Institute to inquire into and report on the possibilities of extending the industrial and commercial utilisation of Indian raw materials in the United Kingdom and elsewhere in the Empire.

The Committee has appointed sub-committees to deal with more important groups of materials and to consider the results of investigations.

Inquiries have already been conducted by the Imperial Institute to obtain the views of leading merchants and manufacturers and other users of Indian raw products.

An important aspect of the Committee's work will be to suggest openings for the employment of those Indian materials which went to enemy countries before the war.

The Indian Committee includes Mr. C. C. McLeod, Chairman, Lord Islington, Sir Marshall Reid, Sir John Hewitt, Sir R. W. Carlyle, Sir J. Dunlop Smith, Prof. Wyndham Dunstan, Mr. L. J. Kershaw, Mr. George Allen and Mr. Yusuf Ali.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

NEED TO UTILISE EVERY YOUNG MAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

"The Times" says it is believed that the Man-Power Distribution Board is convinced that every young man in the country must definitely be placed at national service.

MILLIONS OF EXEMPTIONS.

GOVERNMENT DEALING WITH THE PROBLEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George stated that there were millions of exemptions. The Government was dealing with them and if their present powers were insufficient they would consult the Commons regarding the steps to be taken. They were determined that all the country's resources, wealth and man-power, should be utilised to the utmost to win the war.

He assured the House that Britain and her Allies would make every effort to protect Roumania against whom there was no doubt that Germany was concentrating her strength in the hope of crushing her

COMPULSION FOR IRELAND.

FAVOURED BY IRISH UNIONISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Irish Unionists have passed a resolution in favour of compulsion for Ireland.

CONSIDERABLE SUCCESS OF TANKS.

CREDIT DUE TO NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR TO ADMIRABLTY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

In the Commons to-day Mr. Lloyd George said that the tanks had achieved very considerable success. Credit for the idea and design was due chiefly to the Naval Constructor to the Admiralty. It was Mr. Churchill when he was First Lord who afforded the greatest encouragement in carrying out of their construction.

TANKS IN ASIA MINOR.

EXCITING TIMES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 15.

The Tsar has received Captain Locker Lampson who is commanding British armoured cars. These have been passing through exciting times in the Asia Minor. Operating 400 miles from the Railhead they are dependent on bullock tracks in mountains and have had to be hauled up gradients and then lowered by ropes. Frequently rocks have nipped the tanks which have been ingeniously patched up with shaving soap and medical plaster and started again in a couple of hours.

PLENTIFUL BRITISH MUNITIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" special cable says:—

Dr. Addison in a speech said after two months of offensive on the Somme the stock of heavy projectiles was equal to that existing on July 1st. The output was still increasing.

MEACDONIAN FRONT.

ALMOST CONTINUOUS ARTILLERY DUEL IN PROGRESS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Oct. 14.

The eastern army reports that on the Struma the enemy is holding the front of Seres, Esavjay, Barakali, Uzuma and Jenima. The British are in contact with the centre and left. There is an almost continuous artillery duel.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

BRITISH SHELLING SERES.

A BULGARIAN REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A Bulgarian official announcement says that the British are shelling Seres.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SUCCESSFUL RECONNOITRING ON STRUMA FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A British official despatch from Salonika says:—On the Struma front our patrols pushed on from Prosenik and Topolova to the east of the railway and our armoured cars reconnoitred the junction of the Seres-Demir Hissar and Seres-Salonika roads. The enemy is holding the railway about Nihor in strength.

We raided hostile trenches on the Doiran front and the enemy fled after strong resistance, leaving 50 dead.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HEAVY BULGARIAN LOSSES.

ENEMY RETIRING TO BABUNA PASS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

A "Pioneer" special cable states:—Mr. Ward Price telegraphs from Salonika that one result of the recent push on the Struma is that at least 5,000 Bulgarians are out of action. Burying parties have dealt with 1,500. There are still more lying on the plain and in the nullahs when they tried to shelter from the relentless British fire. If one adds an even smaller proportion of the wounded than usual the Bulgarian Seventh Division which was before us must have lost a third of its strength.

On the other wing of the Allied front German aeroplane sheds have disappeared from Monastir. Columns of waggons are visible moving along the Prilep road. The forcing of the Cerna by the Serbs makes a breach in the second and the principal Bulgarian line. Across the Monastir Valley the Serbs are able to shell the works further back where the Bulgarian rear-guard might try to hang on, while the remainder of the army evacuated Monastir. The Bulgars are retiring on to the Babuna Pass which has played a part in most Balkan wars, but it may this time be outflanked by the Serbs using the roads the Bulgars themselves have made within the past six months.

GERMAN BITTERNESS AGAINT BRITAIN

SOCIALIST CRY FOR PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

A feature of the opening of the Reichstag was the boastful speeches regarding Germany's military and economic position and bitterness against Britain.

All speakers insisted again that Germany was fighting a defensive war. Herr Bassermann, leader of the National Liberals, Herr Sphahn of the Centre and Herr Westarp of the Conservatives, all insisted that Britain was the chief enemy against whom the strongest effort must be made.

Hasse, leader of the Socialist minority, said, "Millions of people are looking to us for a glimmer of peace. The sufferings are growing to inhuman proportions and nowhere is their hope. We must save the people from the worst. Our dreams of world dominion will never be realised."

The Socialist Scheidemann, according to the "Berlin Tageblatt," declared that the nation wanted peace. All the nations were tired of being lured to destruction by new and brilliant promises. The Germans were willing to evacuate France and Belgium. Peace must be based on the principle of the French, Belgians and Germans retaining their respective territories. —*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

EXCESS PROFITS DUTY IN DUTCH EAST INDIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

It is understood that a Bill will be presented to the Dutch Parliament providing for the extension of the excess profits duty to companies in the Dutch East Indies.

"The Times" points out that if the proposal is adopted it will impose a serious burden on British-owned Dutch estates. Possibly they will be allowed to deduct 30 per cent. Dutch excess profits duty from the amount assessable to the British excess profits duty in which case the British Treasury would be the loser.

RUSSIA'S BALTIC FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 13.

Vice Admiral Nepenine has been appointed to the command of the Baltic Fleet.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

SINKING OF THE BLOMMERSDIJK.

DUTCH PROTEST TO GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

The Amsterdam correspondent of the Associated Press of America wires that the Government is sending a Note to Germany, protesting against and asking for reparation for the sinking of the Blommersdijk, which can only be explained by the commander having exceeded his instructions.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

DEMAND FOR REPRISALS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

The "Handelsblad" demands reprisals for Germany's impudent sinking of the Blommersdijk and suggests the deportation of the thousands of German spies infesting Holland.

The "Het Volk" says:—The torpedoing of the Blommersdijk cannot possibly be regarded otherwise than as a hostile action against Holland.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN PROMISE OF COMPENSATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

HAGUE, Oct. 14.

In reply to Dutch representations regarding the sinking of the Blommersdijk the German Government promises compensation without reference to the Prize Court, if it can be proved that the submarine commander exceeded his instructions.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

NORWAY AND BELLIGERENTS.

SUBMARINE WARSHIPS PROHIBITED IN NORWEGIAN WATERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CHRISTIANIA, Oct 14.

Norway has prohibited belligerent submarine warships from entering Norwegian waters except in order to save life or on account of bad weather. Otherwise they will be liable to attack.

Other submarines will be allowed to enter provided that they do so in daylight, that they are not submerged, that they are showing national colours and that they take the risk of damage by mistake.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The Norwegian steamer Birk has been sunk in the Mediterranean. The crew was saved.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

GERMAN THREAT TO NORWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Oct. 15.

A "Civil and Military Gazette" cable says:—

The German press in discussing the belief that anti-British feeling is rising in Norway, admits that the Norwegians dislike Germany.

The "Cologne Gazette" says only German blows will teach the Norwegians better.

REICHSTAG AND SUBMARINE POLICY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 14.

A "Pioneer" cable says:—

Herr Bassermann, the Reporter of the Reichstag Main Committee, has considered the submarine policy, but finding it impossible to agree had taken no decision. It has been recommended, however, by 24 votes to four that the full Reichstag should abstain from discussing the matter since it was impossible publicly to handle the technical political details involved without injury to patriotic interests.

According to the Munich "Neueste Nachrichten" the Chancellor's opponents having failed to secure a majority against him in the Main Committee their failure in the Reichstag itself is certain. The Chancellor emerges from the crisis strengthened and will continue his policy with the Kaider's approval and Hindenburg's support.

AMERICA AND NEW PIRACY.

SERIOUSNESS OF U. S. POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

The newspapers criticise the State Department's submarine declaration, pointing out the seriousness of the American position. They dwell on the possibilities of submarine merchantmen obtaining supplies at American ports for submarines.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

PATRIOTIC INDIAN PRINCES.

PORTRAITS EXHIBITED IN UNITED KINGDOM,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

The portraits of Indian Princes helping in the war, are now being exhibited in the United Kingdom.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

RIVER TRANSPORT IN MESOPOTAMIA.

WHOLE SYSTEM SATISFACTORILY ORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 12.

Replying in the House of Commons to Sir John Jardine, Mr. Forster said that since the end of July when the War Office took over the control the increase in the river transport available in Mesopotamia was already 64 per cent. and would shortly be a hundred per cent. The whole system had been reorganised and ample transport was available to take up promptly all the medical stores required.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

D. S. O. FOR AVIATOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

It is officially announced that the Distinguished Service Order has been conferred on Second-Lieut. Wulstan Joseph Tempest of the Flying Corps for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in connection with the destruction of an enemy airship. No further details are given.—*Appeared in our Sunday Edition.*

HERO OF POTTERS BAR ZEPPELIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

Second-Lieut. Tempest who has been awarded the D.S.O. is the hero of the Potters Bar Zeppelin.

He was dining with friends when the Zeppelin warning was issued. He immediately ascended in a biplane and was two hours in the air. After the Zeppelin had caught fire he travelled parallel to it and then began to descend. He had to dive the nose foremost to escape collision with the flaming mass. Afterwards he returned to finish the dinner.

Second-Lieut. Tempest was educated at Stoneyhurst and the training-ship Worcester. Then he became a mining engineer and subsequently engaged in farming in South Africa and Canada.

LIEUT ROBINSON PROMOTED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 14.

The "London Gazette" announces that Lieut. Robinson, V.C., and Second-Lieut. Brandon have been appointed Flight-Commanders and Temporary Captains.

WHY GEN. SMUTS' ADVANCE WAS DELAYED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Oct. 13.

A telegram from Capetown says that before the British occupied Daressalaam the Germans ran all engines and rollingstock of the Central Railway into the harbour. This doubtless considerably delayed General Smuts' operations.

CHARGES FOR PERMIT TO TRAIN PONIES.

RANGOON TURF CLUB'S DECISION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 14.

At a general meeting of the Rangoon Turf Club held this evening the Hon. Mr. F. F. Goodlife brought up the question of charging owners a fee of Rs. 25 for permits to train ponies. He objected to paying that fee as an amateur trainer, which was payable by the professional trainer. He questioned the right of the stewards to make and enforce such a rule. He said the right to train horses on the brigade ground was one he and others had enjoyed for years before the existence of the Turf Club. He trained for sport and preferred to train his own horses than have them trained by any other person. After some discussion the following resolution was carried, the Hon. Mr. Goodiffe being the only dissentient:—Trainers of ponies in training shall pay a fee of Rs. 10 each. Trainers of more than one pony shall pay a fee of Rs. 25 with the exception that the owner of a single griffin training his own pony for the closed races shall be exempt for a period during which such pony may be entitled to run in the closed griffin races.

Official and Personal.

It is understood that the Viceroy will pay a brief visit to Allahabad on the 27th deadweight carrying capacity of near-new High Court.

Lieutenant Nawabzada Ahmed Khan, younger brother of H. H. the Nawab of Sachin arrived in Bombay by the Hospital-ship Ielta during the last week. He is at present in the Lady Hardinge War Hospital as he is suffering from the effects of a very serious riding accident which occured in Egypt on 2nd September. For five days the Nawabzada was in a state of coma and was for some time paralysed in the left leg, and had lost the power of speech, but both have now been regained. It is now feared that his spinal cord is affected. The Nawabzada was serving with the 1st Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, and was Squadron Commander of "A" Squadron of the regiment. He has been on Field Service in Egypt since October 1914, and was in seven engagements and skirmishes before he was invalied back to India.

"PEACE NOW" TALK DENOUNCED.

M. BRIAND'S CRUSHING RETORT TO SOCIALIST.

OUTRAGE TO THE DEAD.'

During the discussion on the votes on account in the Chamber of Deputies on September 19 the Socialist deputy, M. Roux Costaderu, asked if the Government had achieved unity of effectives as it had obtained unity of front. France, he declared, could not give the blood of all her children and her Allies should make the necessary sacrifices.

M. Briand, the Premier, in reply, eloquently eulogised the efforts of the various Allied nations united to assure the triumph of a sacred cause.

The Premier reminded his hearers of the effort made by Great Britain who, he said, was not only playing a glorious role in France, but was guarding the seas so usefully. "The institution of compulsory service," the Premier continued, "is a thing unheard of in British history, and we know in face of what difficulties Great Britain created her formidable army. Hundreds of thousands of soldiers are on our territory whom it was necessary to arm, and who are now glorious at our side.

"The British spontaneously entered the war in entire loyalty. They have still further extended their action, and you know what difficulties they have to surmount as in the mountains of Macedonia. Look at the figures of her losses and judge of the effort of Great Britain.

FACE TOWARDS VICTORY.

"The Russians, notwithstanding transport difficulties, have crossed the world to join their brothers in France and in the Balkans. We are all making an effort against the same enemy. We must put in common all our resources in effectives and money and work with them, for we have all come wholeheartedly to the help of the Fatherland.

"What every Frenchman desires to-day is that the blood which has been shed shall not have been shed in vain, that France shall emerge greater from the test, that the cause of liberty shall triumph, and that to-morrow she shall obtain the halo of glory which she deserves. The country is not misled by any propaganda. It has its face turned towards victory. It wishes to hasten it, and with that object is giving men, guns, and shells, with a firm and high heart and with unshakable moral."

The Socialist, M. Brizon, intervened with a protest against the length of the war, which was costing so many human sacrifices.

M. Briand, again rising, recalled the fact that France, which had not ceased to manifest her pacific sentiments, had suffered a long-premediated aggression. One day Germany leapt at her throat, and in order to get at her passed over the body of little Belgium, whose neutrality she had guaranteed. For two years France had held the invader in check, and was driving him back foot by foot, and, the Premier exclaimed, "at such a moment you come to talk to us of peace. What an insult! What an outrage to the memory of all our dead!

"Several of our departments are invaded. The Germans are committing odious excesses against the populations, whose demeanour is, nevertheless, admirable, and it is at the moment when their ears are stretched to hear the guns of deliverance that you tell us to make peace!

"YOU DO NOT KNOW FRANCE."

"You do not know the generosity of France if you believe that she could accept an immediate peace in exchange for a saving of billions of francs, or even a saving of blood. That would be a war peace, and generations to come would be the prey of unimaginable anguish, constantly threatened by the vision of Germany again dealing the wicked blow which on this occasion has failed.

"Yes, money is lost every day, but for forty-eight years France toiled with a wound in her side and rose again. She will rise once more all the better for being more completely victorious.

"If you desire peace to reign in the world and ideas of justice to prosper, then wish for the victory of your country. Then only will peace come. Till that moment do not seek to make the country believe that it could obtain peace now, for peace to-day would be a humiliating peace, and there is not a Frenchman who dares to wish it."

M. Briand's peroration was greeted with prolonged acclamations from every part of the House. His whole speech made a most profound impression, and the Chamber decided by a majority of 421 votes to 26 that it should be placarded throughout the country.

(Continued from column 6.)

missioned officer that her husband had been shot at dawn.

In the meantime on Friday morning a strong deputation of——trade, unionists the president of the——Trades Council, the secretary of the——, the representatives of the——Trades Council, and others, having heard of this brutality, visited the park with a view to seeing if this treatment was to be continued. It was unnecessary for the time being, B——was too broken physically to resist. . . . It should be clearly understood that the deputation for the most part consisted of men who have no sympathy with conscientious objectors, but who strongly resent the refusal to court-martial B——.

"DISCIPLINE" FOR OBJECTOR.

ALLEGATIONS OF APPALLING BRUTALITY,

FINALLY SHOT WITHOUT COURT MARTIAL.

The "Manchester Guardian" publishes the following harrowing details of the treatment of a conscientious objector under the Military Act:—

G. B.——appeared before the——Local Tribunal on July 10 to claim exemption as a conscientious objector on moral grounds. Immediately he had made his statement, the military representative read a case from a circular sent out for the guidance of tribunals (case 45 R 90), in which an applicant had been turned down on the ground that the objection was a political one, and not moral, and the military representative held that B.'s case was analogous. B, contended that his objection was not analogous, and that his objection, based on his conception of war as murder, was moral. The tribunal upheld the contention of the military representative, and he was turned down. The appeal was heard at——on August 8, and before B. had finished his case or called his witnesses the Chairman announced that the tribunal were unanimously of opinion that his case was analogous, and the appeal would be dismissed. B. tried to elicit from the Chairman whether in his opinion a moral objection apart from religious belief could be sustained. No answer was given to this question. Feeling that this point was of the most vital importance to objectors on moral grounds, B. asked for leave to go before the Central Tribunal, but this was refused. He was left, therefore, without remedy.

On the morning of August 29 he reported, in answer to a notice, at the——Town Hall, and was sent the same day to——. From the start he refused to be medically examined, to sign papers, or to obey military orders. On the attempt forcibly to dress him in khaki he consented to dress himself, but refused to wear puttees. He was handcuffed while the puttees were put on, but he pulled them off when the handcuffs were removed. He was placed in the guardroom, and spent Tuesday night there.

On Wednesday he was allocated to the 3rd——and sent back to——. The escort tied his kit bag round his neck, nearly choking him, but a soldier from the camp, seeing his condition, cut the string, and placed the kit bag in a cart from the camp. On arrival here the military policeman threw the kit bag at him, striking him on the forehead and making it bleed.

On Thursday morning saw the attempt in earnest to tame the conscientious objector. For an hour and a half before breakfast several men told off for the purpose tried to force him to obey orders, and on his refusal he was pummelled until he was bruised from head to foot. In this state he was dragged out to parade after breakfast, and dragged by main force round the field. When he refused to march or mark time his ankles were kicked until they were swollen and a source of torture, fresh relays of men keeping up the fusilade of blows and kicks and arm and wrist twisting. It should be remembered that B—— had taken no food after Wednesday noon, and this was Thursday morning. His physical condition with hunger plus. His physical condition with hunger plus brutality can be dimly imagined. The major was riding about the field on horseback, and sent for B——to interrogate him as to the reason of his attitude. B—— pointed out that he had already stated his attitude, and under proper conditions he would be willing to restate it. He was then handed over to the Gym squad for a further course of "discipline."

IN A PUBLIC PARK.

The exhibition of the next hour took place in a public park before a large number of men and women and children. At 11 a.m. the wife and sister of B—— arrived in the park and were eye-witnesses. He was first taken to the water jump. The men take a run, vault over a rail, and then leap over the pool of water. B——resisted. He was dragged to the rail, roughly bundled over, and as he refused to leap, he was pushed time after time into the water. No time was allowed him to recover his breath. As he scrambled out of the water he was seized and harried round the field by fresh men as fast as they could force him, only to be brought back with the object of making him leap. After he had been doused about a dozen times the attempt was abandoned, and he was taken to a palisade 7ft. high. Men climber up one side and drop down the other. Five men seized B——and threw him bodily towards [illegible] but being a fairly big man, instead of landing him clear they caught him on the top, and as he fell over on the other side they caught him. This was not "efficient" enough for the officer. He was dragged back, hurled bodily over the top, and as the men ran to catch him this officer shouted "stand clear," and he was allowed to fall on the ground like a log. This was repeated a third time, and he was hurried to a frame platform reached by an inclined plank. In a state of physical exhaustion B——was seized on every side and forced at full length up the sloping plank. At the top he was turned head over heels time after time, and finally dumped on the ground helpless and bleeding.

The bystanders expressed indignation at the man's treatment. The wife and sister abused the officer responsible. On Saturday the wife was informed by a non-com-

(Continued in column 5.)

Helpful Advice to Nursing Mothers

MANY mothers would like to feed their own children, but are denied the privilege of doing so, because they have not sufficient nourishment for them. The "Allenburys" scientific system of Infant Feeding has provided for all this. When a mother is partly able to feed her baby she may give **The "Allenburys" Milk Food No. 1** for alternate feeds, so alike are the natural and prepared food in this instance, and this food should be continued until the weaning process has been entirely completed. The mother herself must be well nourished and to this end may partake freely of the **"Allenburys" DIET** a partially predigested milk and wheaten food, which like the Milk Food No. 1, is instantly made ready for use by simply adding *boiling water only.* After childbirth the **"Allenburys" DIET** is surprisingly helpful in maintaining the strength and producing a good flow of rich milk.

Allenburys' Foods

The "Allenburys" FOODS For Infants.

The "Allenburys" DIET For Nursing Mothers.

Milk Food No. 1. From birth to 3 months.
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The 'Allenburys' Feeder. The Simplest and Best Feeding Bottle on the Market. Easily cleansed by flushing under the tap.

For Nursing Mothers, Invalids Dyspeptics, and the Aged
The DIET is quite distinct from the 'Allenburys' Foods for Infants.
The Allenburys' Rusks (Malted) From 10 months upwards.

The 'Allenburys' Foods are made under special processes by machinery, and are entirely untouched by hand.

Write for ***free book "Infant Feeding and Management"*** *64 pages of valuable information for every mother.*

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The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

The clean, wholesome smell of

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freshness felt after using is really Exhilarating.

Good for Prickly Heat and wards off Insect Bites.

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut G A Arbuthnot, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J Bollom, Durham L I.
Captain A K S Cuninghame, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut C F H Fenner, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut V R Humphreys, Berkshires.
Captain A G L Jepson, Londons.
Second-Lieut E A O Jones, Londons.
Captain H P Meakin, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J G Olivier, Cornwalls L I.
Second-Lieut D A OrdMackenzie, Londons.
Lieut Hon. W A D Parnell, Grenadiers.
Lieut P M Phillips, Yorkshires.
Captain E B L Ruston, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut St J R Stleger, Londons.
Second-Lieut A J Sullivan, Londons.
Lieut-Col A N Walker, Medicals.
Lieut M M Webb, Londons.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Secnd-Lieut A C Rumsey, Londons.

WOUNDED.

Captain P H Alexander, Essex.
Captain W B Allen, Medicals.
Captain W H Beaumont-Nesbitt, Grenadiers.
Captain R Bell, Field Artillery.
Captain L L Benke, Yorkshires.
Lieut M Carbery, Field Artillery.
Captain E Christian, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J B Clements, Liverpools.
Lieut J H Clive, Londons.
Second-Lieut L S Coke, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut L W Collis, Londons.
Second-Lieut I C Cooke, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut R D Crawford, Northumberlands.
Lieut G Curle, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut A Y Dick, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut A E Elliott, Londons.
Second-Lieut J Erskine, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieut W R Farquhar, Field Artillery.
Captain A W Field, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J G Fortescue, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut H E Gainsford, Suffolks.
Lieut L H Garnett, Field Artillery.
Lieut J S Gooding, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain T E A Grant, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieut H J Graves, Yorkshires.
Lieut R A Hargreaves, Durham L I.
Lieut F T M Hart, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut L de J Harvard, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut R S Haward, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut R Y Herbert, Field Artillery.
Lieut-Colonel G E M Hill, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut D Hoare, Londons.
Lieut. A F Irvine, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut R Jackson, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H L Knollys, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut D W Knight, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F B Landale, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W P McCreath, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Captain C H Martin, East Lancashires.
Second-Lieut H J May, Essex
Lieut W S Oaten, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C G Oppitz, Londons.
Second-Lieut G Philippi, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut C W Richards, Liverpoools.
Second-Lieut W C H Sandere, Trench-mortar Battery.
Captain G N B Sebastian, Medicals.
Second-Lieut N E S Simon, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut J R Skett, Londons.
Second-Lieut R C Slade-Baker, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut A L B Sproule, Londons.
Second-Lieut C E H Thiele, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut R G Thynne, Scots Guards.
Second-Lieut W H Tilley, Yorkshires.
Captain W H Toohey, York and Lancasters.
Captain D E Ward, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut F G J Wetherall, Munsters.
Lieut H G Wiggins, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut G V Williams, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut G W Wilson, Warwicks.
Major H K S Woodhouse, Liverpools.
Captain P R Woodhouse, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H Wyllie, South Wales Borderers.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED WOUNDED NOW WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Second-Lieut J B Ireland, Black Watch.

MISSING.

Lieut P C Taylor, Londons.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W J H Little, Warwicks.
should read Lieut W J H Littlle, Warwicks.

LONDON, Oct. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W B Bothamley, Middlesex.
Lieut G B Buist, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A S Calder, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A C Challener, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F W T Clerke, Coldstreams.
Captain R Constable, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Dale Devons.
Second-Lieut G W S Davidson, Camerons.
Second-Lieut R E Grimsdell, Londons.
Second-Lieut H A Holgate, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut P L Husband, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut J A MacGregor, Coldstreams.
Second-Lieut J V P Milne, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J W Noble, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R H Phillips, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut E G Podmore, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut E H Skinner, Devons.
Captain W D Stewart McL, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut A W Taylor, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H J Turnbull, Liverpools.
Major H W Verelst, Coldstreams.
Captain F S Walcott, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E H Walters, Manchesters.
Captain N L Watts, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut P E Webb, Royal Engineers.
Second-Lieut F H Zackarias, South Wales Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut J Blumer, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut G E Chapman, Yorkshires.
Lieut J H M Dunn, Field Artillery.
Lieut A R Henshilwood, Liverpools.
Captain E Herschell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut R S Omand, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A S Waite, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Wilson Cairns, Londons.
Second-Lieut H S Wingard, South Wales Borderers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut G D M Abbotts, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut E W Allcock, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut A K Andrew, Field Artillery.
Captain H W Bayley, Medicals.
Second-Lieut A G Blake, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut A H Blom, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut F Bray, East Surreys.
Captain C R Britten, Grenadiers.
Captain C J Brooks, Londons.
Second-Lieut J T Caesar, East Surreys.
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Captain D C Christholm, Northamptons.
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Major R C Furness, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Gaskell, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T C Gibson, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut A Gladwin, York and Lancs.
Second-Lieut H R Gledstone, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Gregg, East Surreys.
Capt E C H Hall, Devons.
Second-Lieut J N Hall, Manchesters
Second-Lieut G Hallam, Wagwicks.
Second-Lieut A R Halsall, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G W McL Henderson, Field Artillery.
Lieut M G Herbert, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F N Hobson, Welsh Guards.
Lieut S S Horwitz, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut J H S Hunt, Londons.
Lieut D H Johnston, Engineers.
Second-Lieut A A Kidd, Rifles Corps.
Second-Lieut R F Kidd, Devons.
Second-Lieut G A Lawson-Brown, York and Lancs.
Capt R W Lewis, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut V R Lidgey, Welsh Regt.
Capt P L Lincoln, Northumberlands.
Lieut W K Lister, Londons.
Second-Lieut A F Livingstone, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut G M Macfarlane-Grieve, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut H C S Maine, Grenadiers.
Second-Lieut J E G Mosby, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut J E Muller, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S H Munro, Devons.
Capt E Newington, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut B W Nobes, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut E W Rigot, Shropshires.
Major C K Potter, North Lancs.
Capt S Rigg, Border Regtiment.
Second-Lieut E K Robins, East Surreys.
Lieut R J P Rodakowski, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut W E Ross, Black Watch.
Lieut K A Seth-Smith, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A E Smith, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut M P Spencer, Norfolks.
Capt R Streatfield-James, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut S E Sutcliffe, Northumberlands.
Lieut C T Swift, Grenadiers.
Capt A D R Terry, East Kents.
Second-Lieut E W Thompson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut G Thomson, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut F M Turner, Northumberlands.
Lieut T Vicars, Liverpools.
Capt. P E Welchman, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J W Whybrow, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut L L Wight, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut. J J Willoughby, Essex.
Second-Lieut J F Woodthorpe, Norfolks.
Lieut R B B Wright, Grenadiers.
Capt G Wylde, South Staffs.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut N A Matthews, Londons.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Capt F B Ellis, Northumberlands.

MISSING.

Lieut B T Coller, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut F St J F N Echlin, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut T E G Scaife, Dragoon Guards.

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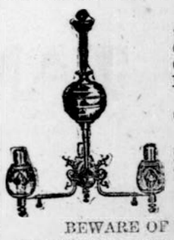

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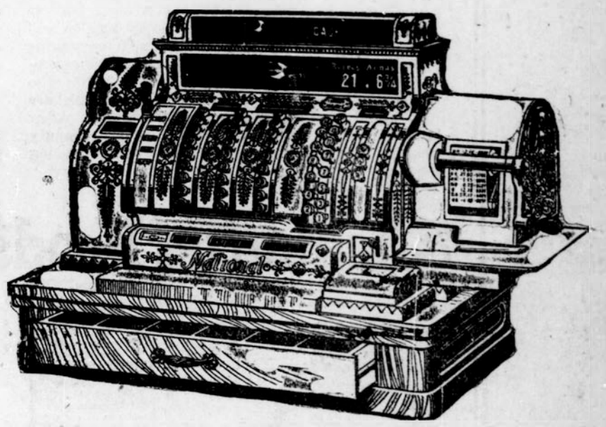

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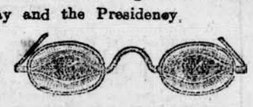

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